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and dating from 1936 through April 1, 1938. These reports obviously dealt with photography and probably Eastman Kodak. GOLD stated that handwritten notations on these subconference reports appeared to be in SLACK'S handwriting.

All through these reports mention was made of chemical #5, chemical #6, chemical #38, or the like, and in numerous places someone had apparently identified the chemical by its actual name, such as sodium chloride. GOLD stated that these obviously were Eastman's code numbers for certain chemicals, and it was noted that one of GOLD'S handwritten reports referred to SLACK'S revealing the identity of chemicals referred to by code numbers. GOLD stated that it was possible, although he could not be certain, that these conference reports wherein chemicals were identified, was the material GOLD referred to in writing in the rough draft report for SAM and mentioned code numbers of chemicals. GOLD stated that he could not definitely explain how this material was still in his possession but offered the same two possibilities mentioned above. He said that SLACK undoubtedly gave him all the material which he summarized as reports referring to minor changes, both of an experimental and permanent nature, processes for preparation of various type film. GOLD stated that anything SLACK gave him of this nature was for transmittal to SAM.

The next item shown GOLD was a small card about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " containing handwriting which GOLD identified as being his. The card had the following thereon. "One. September 40 gave mat. on manuf. of acetyl butyrate base for airplane films. Would like one again. Two. Inso on bi sensitivity airplane filmfoto. Three. Samples and meth. of manuf. of trichromatic film card for colored photographs of kodak type, kodachrome. Four. In other fields anything in his reach of military importance." GOLD advised that this definitely referred to information that he was to obtain from SLACK and stated that he possibly did meet SLACK originally in the latter part of 1940, although he originally thought that it was BROTHMAN whom he had met at that time. GOLD stated that the notes on this card were made at a time when he was receiving instructions from SAM as to what

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should be obtained from SLACK. GOLD said that if he did not meet SLACK until 1941, as he previously said, then the #1 notation above meant that in September, 1940, SLACK had given certain information to GOLD'S predecessor and that SAM merely gave the date to refresh SLACK'S memory.

On June 24, 1950 GOLD identified an eighteen-page document found in his residence, during a search which he had authorized, as being what appeared to GOLD as a plant operating report on the nylon process. GOLD advised that this was material which had been given to him by ALFRED DEAN SLACK and which SLACK obtained from HOWARD GOCHENAUR.

GOLD could not give the date when he received this information but believed it was about 1942. He could not understand why it was not turned over to SEMENOV because it appeared to be very good data.

On July 19, 1950 GOLD stated that in the spring of summer of 1942 SLACK had given him the name of MEDES GRINEFF as a possible recruit at Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester. Shortly thereafter GOLD worked a brochure on GRINEFF and gave it to SEMENOV.

According to GOLD, the approach to be employed in contacting GRINEFF was to tell him that any information furnished by him would be used to build up Russian industry and help the Russian people. However, GOLD had never personally contacted GRINEFF and to the best of his recollection no other person had done so. GOLD recalled that SLACK had made some very tentative approaches to GRINEFF but had made no progress. GRINEFF was described by GOLD as a White Russian, anti-Soviet and anti-STALIN.

On June 27, 1950 at the Knox County Jail, Knoxville, Tennessee, ALFRED DEAN SLACK furnished a signed statement relating to his association with SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV whom he knew as ROBERT, having identified him from a photograph exhibited to him by F.B.I. Agents. He stated he first met ROBERT on an occasion in New York City when he had gone there to see MARTIN.

HARRY GOLD was identified by SLACK as his espionage contact ~~MARTIN~~.

He stated that this meeting must have occurred approximately six months after he had begun seeing MARTIN or rather from the time that MARTIN invited him to a party in New York in honor of "GEORGE" who was being transferred. He stated that this first meeting with ROBERT must have taken place some time during the early spring of 1941.

On that occasion he had gone to New York to meet MARTIN and to give him some information on film manufacture. He promptly arrived in New York early Saturday morning, although he was somewhat hazy, he believed that he met MARTIN on a corner on Madison Avenue somewhere about 50th. He recalled that there was a large florist shop located on this corner. Sometime during the afternoon he and MARTIN had a sandwich in one of Longchamp's restaurants and after leaving this place they were walking along the street when they met a third man. MARTIN had introduced them merely by saying, "AL, this is ROBERT." He stated that it seemed that ROBERT had been waiting for them as they came along the street but he could not recall MARTIN making any telephone calls while they were in the restaurant and that he had certainly no previous knowledge that they were to meet another person until he was introduced to ROBERT.

The three of them walked along the street and talked for ten or fifteen minutes. Although ROBERT spoke good English he assumed him to be of foreign extraction due to his accent, dress, mannerisms, etc. He also got the impression that ROBERT already knew who he was although nothing was said in that connection. During the conversation ROBERT had told him that he was a mechanical engineer. The three of them discussed no particular subject during this conversation nor did ROBERT attempt to obtain any kind of information from SLACK. Prior to this meeting with ROBERT, SLACK had discussed with MARTIN the manufacture of cellulose ester, as well as other generalities, but none of this was mentioned during the talk with ROBERT. He stated as he recalled nothing was discussed pertaining to plastics or SLACK'S work with ROBERT. Furthermore, on this occasion he was not advised of any mutual interest or joint

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activity existing between ROBERT and MARTIN. At the conclusion of this short conversation ROBERT told them good-by and parted their company there on the street.

No arrangements were made for another meeting and he was not told that he would see ROBERT again. During this entire conversation between the three of them no other persons were mentioned as other contacts or acquaintances of either SLACK or the other two men.

SLACK stated that the second meeting with ROBERT occurred some six weeks after the first meeting. His recollection of this meeting was that ROBERT, MARTIN, and he were having lunch together. He could not recall the place but it seemed to him that it was in the very early fall. It probably was on Saturday and it seemed that he had driven down to New York in his personal automobile on this occasion. When he was in New York he usually stayed over night at the Times Square Hotel and he believed that he did at the time of both his first and second meetings with ROBERT.

o/s
At this time ROBERT opened up a bit more about himself. He told SLACK that he was a purchasing man and that he had purchased millions of dollars worth of material for export to Russia. He also told him that he was married but he did not give the impression that he had a family with him. ROBERT told him that in connection with his purchasing duties he had to do a great deal of traveling and particularly mentioned having been in Cincinnati. He also began talking about Virginia ham and he seemed to have some knowledge of Virginia.

On this weekend MARTIN wanted to know something about the recovery of the component parts of used motion picture film, such as reclaiming the silver, celluloid, etc. ROBERT had expressed great interest in SLACK, and his work, and in other matters related to SLACK. They also seemed to be very interested in making other contacts for at this time they were looking for other people. Although they asked SLACK if he knew anyone who would work with them he told them he knew no one.

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During this conversation they mentioned HOWARD to him. He had previously heard of HOWARD through RICHARD BRIGGS. They apparently already had received some information from HOWARD but wanted someone to contact him to finish out the report he was furnishing on the manufacture of nylon. They also named another person who was employed at Carbon Carbide Chemicals Company, Charleston, West Virginia. This person was PAUL STARCHER. They tried to get SLACK to contact STARCHER to determine his education, work, whether willing to write reports, background and all other information which might be available. They wanted him to meet STARCHER personally and advised that they would pay all his expenses for the trip. They did not tell him how much he could offer STARCHER nor did they mention any specific type of information which they desired to obtain from him. Both ROBERT and MARTIN seemed to be particularly interested in the activities of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company at Charleston, West Virginia.

SLACK stated that he did not know how they had learned about STARCHER but that it might have been through BRIGGS as he vaguely recalled having heard BRIGGS mention him to SLACK.

They apparently had already received some information from HOWARD COCHENOUR, who was with DuPont in West Virginia, but wanted a contact with him to finish up his report on the manufacture of nylon. He agreed to go to see HOWARD and at the same time find out what he could about PAUL STARCHER. They told him that they were willing to pay HOWARD \$1,500.

During their conversation over luncheon no other persons were mentioned other than those named and they mentioned no specific assignments of any kind. SLACK gather from the conversation that they were particularly interested in Wilmington, Delaware and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and were looking for contacts in those cities.

ROBERT explained to SLACK that industry in Russia was somewhat backward and behind the times and for this reason they needed all the information they could get through

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their various contacts. He also gathered that ROBERT was MARTIN'S boss. It was his assumption that ROBERT resided in New York, although he never told him where he lived or precisely what agency he was working for.

SLACK did not see ROBERT again on this same visit but did see him once more on a subsequent visit to New York.

SLACK made three trips to Charleston, West Virginia, and on his third trip COCHENAUR produced the revised report on the nylon process, and it was accepted by SLACK. SLACK took the nylon report with him on his return to Rochester and subsequently furnished it to GOLD and ROBERT.

It was noted that HARRY GOLD had advised that he and SEMENOV at one time discussed the possibility of getting information from the Crouse-Hinds Company in Syracuse, New York. GOLD was of the opinion that he had approached SLACK concerning this matter but believed that nothing had ever been done about it.

SLACK vaguely recalled that GOLD or SEMENOV had mentioned this company to him and it was his recollection that they wanted to know if he had any contacts within this company and that he had told them he knew nothing at all about the organization and had furnished them no information concerning it nor had he suggested any possible recruits to them from this organization.

SLACK furnished a signed statement concerning his contact with HARRY GOLD at Kingsport, Tennessee:

"August 4, 1950
Knox County Jail
Knoxville, Tennessee

"I hereby make the following statement to Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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"I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement, that I have the right to legal counsel, and that any statement made by me can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been used to induce me to make this statement, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

"This statement concerns the visits made to me at Kingsport, Tennessee by an individual known to me as "Martin", but who I know now to be in fact Harry Gold.

"Martin visited me on three different occasions while I resided in Kingsport, Tennessee. The first visit was during the summer of 1943. I can be accurate about this date because I know the visit was soon after Gold contacted me in Cincinnati, Ohio, and I have been informed that my employment records at the Tennessee Eastman Corporation place my Cincinnati employment between January and May of 1943.

"On this first visit in Kingsport, Martin wanted me to furnish him information concerning the manufacture of RDX, and a sample of RDX itself. He seemed to know what was being produced at the Holston Ordnance Works, where I was employed. I refused to give him anything on this first visit.

"Martin returned to Kingsport about three weeks later and remained at my home for about three hours. I had nothing for him and he became angry and threatened exposure. I thought that he would publicly denounce me for furnishing him commercial information from the Eastman-Kodak Company. However, I am convinced that I finally gave him a general write-up and a sample, (of my own free will) because of my feeling for Russia as an ally at that time.

"Some weeks later (in the late summer or early fall of 1943) Martin again contacted me at my home. I had expected that he would be returning, and this time I had the write-up on the production of cyclo-trimethylene tri-nitramine and a sample of cyclo-trimethylene tri-nitramine for him. I prepared the write-up on the manufacturing technique from literature on the subject; literature which I got out of the library in Cincinnati. I got this literature at the time

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"simply because I was curious about the subject, knowing that I would be returning to HOW soon to assist in its manufacture.

"I secured the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine for him in the following manner: I had a pass which permitted me to enter almost any area in the HOW. One of my duties at HOW was, at times, to check the degree of purity of shipments of nitric acid. Sometimes samples of this nitric were sent to me by other employees in the plant, and on occasion I would personally go to the division which received the tank cars and obtain a sample of nitric acid myself for retesting. One night about 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, I went over to check a doubtful sample of nitric acid from a tank car. Enroute to the tank car I passed through the area where cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine was stored. I picked up a single handful of this dry cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine and put it in my pocket. After finishing my job of getting the sample of nitric acid I returned to the laboratory and secured a rubber container and placed the material in the container.

"It was this container of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine which I later mixed with water, that I furnished to Martin.

"I can state that no one was in sight in the area when I secured this material, no one to my knowledge observed me obtain this material, and no one assisted me in securing this sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine.

"Each time that Martin visited me in Kingsport he contacted me at my home at 1100 Midland Drive. I never knew where he stayed in Kingsport, nor did I ever contact him at any place other than at my home in Kingsport.

"No one ever observed Martin at my home in Kingsport, with the possible exception of my wife, Julia. Julia Slack had no idea of my relationship with Martin, nor of the work that I was doing for him.

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"When Martin left Kingsport after this third visit, taking with him the write-up and the sample of cyclo-trymethylene tri-nitramine, I never saw him again.

"I have read this statement, consisting of this and one other page, and it is true and accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ A. D. ~~Slack~~

"Witnessed:

/s/ Robert E. Margison, Special Agent, FBI, 8/4/50
/s/ Charlton C. McSwain, Special Agent, F.B.I., Knoxville,
Tenn. 8/4/50"

On December 18, 1950 SLACK related to SA GEORGE R. TREADWELL that he had a conversation in 1943 in New York City with SEMENOV. During the course of this conversation SEMENOV discussed sabotage methods which the Russians were using in combating the Germans.

SEMENOV, according to SLACK, told him of one method used by the Russians to sabotage plants manufacturing photographic emulsions. In this plan the Russians caused a certain chemical compound to be spread on the earth or pavement outside of a plant engaged in the manufacture of photographic emulsion. Workmen entering the plant would of necessity walk through this compound and it would thus adhere to their feet and clothing.

In addition, the compound also contained an irritant which would cause irritation on the ankles of the workmen and when they would scratch their ankles, portions of the compound would get on their hands.

SLACK did not know the nature of the chemical compound mentioned by SEMENOV but said that when the workmen would get into the plant the compound would mingle with the atmosphere and dust and it was powerful enough to desensitize the emulsion used to sensitize film. The desensitized emulsion would then be placed on film and would thereby render the film useless.

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According to SLACK the fact that this film was useless would not be discovered until it was used by military forces. SEMENOV told him that the Russians were experimenting at that time with the use of radioactive materials which were to be used in the same manner and for the same purpose.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

On July 11, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following information concerning his association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, whom he stated furnished information to him to be transmitted to SEMENOV, his Soviet espionage superior whom he referred to as SAM:

GOLD stated that on the occasion of the first meeting with BROTHMAN, he (BROTHMAN) was one-half hour late. He stated when BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize and GOLD stated he made no inquiry concerning the reason why he was late because he had been told by SAM to go very easy with this man and not to antagonize him, as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness.

GOLD stated that he had reported the result of this meeting with ABE to SAM, and had been instructed that on the occasion the next meeting, he was to give BROTHMAN a list, verbal he believed, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested.

GOLD stated that he had been told by SAM that under all circumstances, he was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that he was to pretend to know the answer no matter what question BROTHMAN asked him or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up.

GOLD stated that on the third meeting with BROTHMAN, he (BROTHMAN) turned over to him a single blue print. He stated that this blue print concerned a piece of mixing equipment. He stated that either that evening or a few days subsequent, he turned this material over to SAM, and on that occasion of the next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing-down

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because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained.

GOLD stated that on the occasion of, he would say, somewhere between the fifth and seventh meeting with BROTHMAN, he again received material which he believed was completely valueless, therefore, he did not turn this material over, but kept it in his home. He did tell SAM of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give him, and SAM continued to hammer away at him that he must get BROTHMAN to conform to regular rules of procedure.

GOLD stated that either at the first or the second meeting with BROTHMAN, under instructions from SAM, he had told ABE that to facilitate matters, he could arrange to have any information that BROTHMAN gave him photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even should the need arrive, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him.

GOLD stated in the middle of December, 1941, on being urged by SAM, he finally told BROTHMAN that this whole matter of his handing over fragmentary information and of not keeping appointments would have to come to an end. He stated that BROTHMAN was extremely irritated by this and told him that while he realized that he was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them. BROTHMAN stated that he at that time, had in his office, a complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company. GOLD stated that he was not certain as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it was something similar to Atlas. He stated that when he told SAM about this, he was greatly overjoyed.

GOLD stated that he made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet the twenty-second of December, 1941. This meeting was to take place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place about 10 o'clock. He stated that he waited until at least 10:25 because he had made

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a split-second arrangement for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop on the 8th Avenue or Independent Subway System, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. He stated that it was a wet, cold drizzly night, and he waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, with no sign of BROTHMAN, he took a cab. He stated that the cab driver got lost and when he finally did get to the Washington Square spot, it was well beyond the time when he was supposed to meet SAM. He raced down stairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the Uptown District. There he got a glimpse of a man, who he was sure was SAM, and he believed he turned his head and recognized him, GOLD. GOLD stated that he waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. He got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, GOLD stated that he was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. He met SAM and he said, "Nothing doing?" and GOLD stated, "No." He stated that he was going to launch into an excuse when SAM said, "Never mind," but in a very kind manner. They then went upstairs where SAM asked GOLD to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly 16th, where he left him. GOLD stated that he did not know why he left, but believed he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. GOLD stated that he believed that he had an understanding with BROTHMAN to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told him that it was very bulky, and that it would take two or three hours to copy it. He had understood from BROTHMAN that this was a complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and took GOLD to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This was on 57th Street and 9th Avenue, and this was the first occasion that he could recall having gone there, though he and SAM did go there on many occasions afterwards. He stated that they had several drinks and a sandwich and that SAM was very conciliatory and GOLD stated that he was relieved that he had managed to at least get in touch with SAM so that no more than one person was kept waiting.

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GOLD stated that the next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time BROTHMAN told him that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S, a synthetic rubber. He stated that he would have this material ready on the first of January, 1942. When GOLD told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, GOLD believed that one of the things on the list which he had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of their first or second meeting, was Buna-S. GOLD stated that he made arrangements to meet BROTHMAN early in the afternoon of New Year's Day, 1942. GOLD went to Dey and Church Street on the morning of New Year's Day, and again waited possibly an hour and one-half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him but he said that he had been working all night on the Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information at that time.

GOLD stated that each time when he was supposed to have the Buna-S material, he had met with SAM and he believed also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. GOLD stated that on a Friday in February, when he again showed up empty handed he had told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for him on Saturday, the following day. He stated that he told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because he himself was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that he was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while he could not recall the exact words of the conversation, he believed that the following is what he said.

"He said, 'Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started

on yet.'

"When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, 'That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here every single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost. Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil.'

"Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, 'Look, we're going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk of opera, and we will not talk of that S-BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?'"

GOLD stated that some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evenings, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, GOLD was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically.

GOLD stated that the next time BROTHMAN was to meet him to deliver the material, he was an hour late again. When GOLD told SAM about this, he said that the next time to have a definite time set to meet BROTHMAN, any time, but within two weeks, during which BROTHMAN must absolutely finish the Buna-S. SAM advised GOLD not to threaten BROTHMAN but just set a time and if BROTHMAN did not complete it within that time that they had specified, they would drop him and that would be all.

GOLD stated that during the last week of March, he rented two rooms at the Hotel New Yorker and he and BROTHMAN worked all night on the Buna-S material. This information he turned over to SAM at about 7 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on 6th Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one,

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which he believed, was on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may have been on 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. He stated that both the blue print, possibly some fifteen in number, and the report itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, which were very closely typewritten and were not double-spaced, were included in the material which he turned over to SAM in late March of 1942.

Some time after this, and subsequent to the 29th of April, 1942, GOLD was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S

GOLD stated that after he had been classified 4-F, by his draft board, SAM told him to resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasize that he must have more information on Buna-S. GOLD stated that this seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. GOLD stated that when he met BROTHMAN, he, BROTHMAN, told him that he was thinking of leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him.

GOLD stated that he reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on GOLD the fact that under no circumstances was he to permit BROTHMAN to leave Hendrick, that he must be kept working there, as he was extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN'S task.

GOLD stated that the next time he met BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN told him that he was going to work for Henry Golwynne, of the Chemurgy Design Corporation. GOLD stated that when he told SAM about this, he was wild and finally said, "Well, let's see what happens." SAM told GOLD to tell BROTHMAN to

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concentrate on getting Buna-S contacts, if he could.

BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing GOLD that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, but when GOLD told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN'S part. About this time, SAM told GOLD to secure information from BROTHMAN on the mixing equipment. GOLD stated that again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which GOLD showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should GOLD get it. Finally in the late fall of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to GOLD an exceedingly weighty book, which was actually a large black notebook with rings some two or three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN'S work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some fifty to one-hundred nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints from articles with BROTHMAN had written on mixing.

GOLD said that he would like to state at this time that it was in general, SAM'S, and not only SAM'S, but the policy of all the Soviets that they had known, never to accept and individual's work on its own merit. What they were interested in, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected. He said that SAM often told him that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out-of-date, but which worked, and was working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. GOLD stated that he turned this material on mixing over to SAM in the Ferris

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wheel Bar. This was a bulky package which was some five inches in thickness, by about eighteen inches in length, and about fourteen inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and he recalled having set it on a seat next to him. He stated that they were sitting at one of the small tables, and he had laid it on one of the empty chairs at the table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when he left and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body.

GOLD stated that he did not know what means, of transportation was used in sending this material to Russia. He stated that he did know that on occasions, SAM had told him that if the material could be completed by a certain date and hour it would be possible for it to make the next boat.

SAM told GOLD on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed, that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. GOLD stated that he believed this information confirmed the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. SAM also told him that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did not mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and GOLD, which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, that it had been well received. This meeting was a prearranged one and took place at the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street in New York City. GOLD engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before it was suggested to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. GOLD was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certain at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to "butter up" BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes

in which the Soviets were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in the field of synthetic rubber or some other field.

GOLD told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here with a special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and conversing with the man who had done such fine work. GOLD stated that he met BROTHMAN in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel at about 8:30 and went up to the room. At about 9 o'clock, SAM was admitted to the room and was introduced by GOLD to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. GOLD stated that he believed that he did not use the name SAM and that there was a possibility that he had used the name SIMON, but he didn't believe so.

SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He was generally of that character, but he outdid himself this time. GOLD stated that SAM called up and had some wine and sandwiches sent up. They then proceeded to talk until about 2 o'clock in the morning. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable Buna-S. GOLD stated that he believed that there was some conversation relating to BROTHMAN'S acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD UREY at Columbia University. He believed that it was here that BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY'S. GOLD stated that he was emphasizing this because that at this time, he had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It was possible that SAM did, as early as this, have some definite information. Also there

NY 100-54127

occurred here a promise by SAM of offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and other aid. GOLD stated that one slip occurred during the meeting and he did not think it was due to the wine, because he had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to GOLD as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but GOLD did recall this slip.

A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed skillfully to interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future were he to follow instructions. This was extremely expertly done and GOLD stated that he didn't believe that it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and in general unsatisfactory relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union.

GOLD stated that when the meeting finally broke up they all went down stairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab.

The next event that transpired was a matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, GOLD stated that he would like to say on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking him for the Soviet stenographer, and GOLD, in turn, kept asking SAM. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAM or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAM wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and GOLD told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. When

NY 100-54127

GOLD told SAM about this, he was totally uninterested. SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best he could himself, and also said that GOLD was not to help him.

GOLD stated that the next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerned the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as used in flares and in tracer bullets. SAM was not much interested in the Aerosol Dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete progress was available, GOLD brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the Aerosol Dispenser, to SAM, and finally SAM became very angry about this. GOLD said that he was trying to make it clear to SAM that both the Aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN'S work. When he told SAM this, SAM threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN'S work, he wanted nothing to do with it.

HARRY GOLD stated that sometime in the fall of 1942 and continuing through 1943 and into 1944, he received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blue prints concerning a plant which was being put up by Henry Golwynne in Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form as a vehicle impregnated.

GOLD stated that none of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. He stated that he was certain that he had mentioned it to SAM and he believed that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and himself at the Lincoln Hotel, and on that occasion, SAM had merely side-stepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To GOLD, however, SAM stated very plainly that they had already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his

time and GOLD'S were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Again SAM reiterated that what was desired of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

GOLD stated that on many occasions, BROTHMAN openly and directly asked him if he could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. GOLD stated that when he first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such a d___ fool nonsense in his life.

During the trial of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ in the Southern District of New York under direct examination HARRY GOLD testified that at one of his meetings with ABE BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN mentioned the name SHURAN SWAN, a friend of BROTHMAN, formerly employed by Amtorg and ABE then requested GOLD to solicit the aid of SEMENOV in rehiring SWAN at Amtorg.

GOLD testified that in response to the foregoing request, SAM told him to tell ABE to mind his own damn business.

HARRY GOLD, on November 7, 1950 at New York City, identified a photograph of ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER as the person he had known as ARTIE WEBER who was an associate in business with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

GOLD stated he had submitted the name of WEBER to SEMEN SEMENOV in early 1943 as a possible recruit for Soviet espionage. GOLD related that he first met WEBER in person in January or February, 1943 in Grant Central Station. WEBER was accompanied by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD recalled that at that time WEBER said to him "shake the hand that shook the hand" and then laughed.

HARRY GOLD said that he understood from this greeting that WEBER was referring to a meeting held the previous month between HARRY GOLD, ABE BROTHMAN and SEMEN SEMENOV which was held at the Hotel Lincoln, New York City. GOLD said he was convinced in his own mind that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had obviously told WEBER about this meeting between GOLD, BROTHMAN and SEMENOV and that consequently WEBER had greeted GOLD with the above statement.

GOLD advised that he had numerous telephone conversations with WEBER through the latter part of 1941 and through 1942, when GOLD would call BROTHMAN'S office to speak to BROTHMAN. GOLD stated that on those occasions GOLD would refer to himself as FRANK.

July, 1950 ARTHUR WEISS, WEBER was interviewed and advised that he remembered one meeting with GOLD that took place in the passage leading from the Port Authority Station to Lexington Avenue by the side entrance of the Port Authority Building.

He claimed that he did not remember any of the circumstances surrounding this meeting, whether there were any other present, where they met, the initial greeting or what was discussed. He stated that he and WEBER were together at the time, but that he did not shake hands with GOLD and saying "shake the hand of the hand."

WEBER insisted he had no information regarding BROTHMAN'S involvement in any espionage activities and stated that if BROTHMAN was so engaged during the early 1940s when he and BROTHMAN were associates, BROTHMAN mentioned to conceal these activities from WEBER. WEBER also stated that he knew GOLD under the name FRANK EPPLER.

Soviet Associates

On May 12, 1948 Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that one [REDACTED]

NY 100-54127

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INTERVIEW
LAN DOMINA, 53 West 76 Street, New York City, on
September 29, 1950, advised that he knew ANATOLLI A. FAKOVLEV
(identified by HARRY GOLD as a Soviet superior introduced to
him by SEMENOV and SEMENOV'S successor).

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

June 7, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON FIELD

UNSUB SAM, HARRY GOLD, INFORMANT, ESP DASH R. NY BY TEL DATED JUNE TWO LAST REQUESTED THE BUREAU TO OBTAIN FROM THE STATE DEPT. THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV WHO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS SAM BY HARRY GOLD AND ALSO THE WHEREABOUTS OF ANATOLI YAKOVLEV, WHO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS JOHN. THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN FROM THE APPROPRIATE DIVISION OF THE US STATE DEPT. ALL THE INFO THEY HAVE WHICH WOULD INDICATE SEMENOV'S AND YAKOVLEV'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. WFO REFER TO YOUR CASE ENTITLED SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, ESP DASH R, YOUR FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SIX FOUR FOUR NINE AND YOUR CASE ENTITLED ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, WAS., IS DASH R, YOUR FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE EIGHT TWO NAUGHT SIX.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/97 BY 3042 PWS/ABJ

cc WASHINGTON FIELD (SPECIAL MESSENGER)

RECORDED - 16

INDEXED - 16

100-47083-
JUN 12 1950

AJM: [initials]

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN - 7 1950

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per [initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

AL FILE NO. 65-1652 1st

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/27/50	REPORT MADE BY P. G. ROTH, JR. (A)	
SUBJECT SEMIEN MARKOWITCH SEMENOV, was, Semienion M. Semionov, Semion M. Semionov, Simkov, Simokof, Semrenov, Chernoff, Kromoff, Stepanoff, Stepanov - See 6972		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's photograph identified by **ALFRED DEAN SLACK**, as Russian he knew as "**ROBERT**", whom he met through **HARRY GOLD**.

- EUC -

DETAILS:

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK:

#86-1840
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **7-9-87** BY **3042 Jut-DK**

On June 15, 1950, **ALFRED DEAN SLACK** admitted to SA **PAUL R. BIBLER** and the writer that he had furnished information to **HARRY GOLD**, whom he knew as "**MARTIN**", and admitted he had furnished information concerning an explosive known as **BDX** to "**MARTIN**". **SLACK** further admitted he had been in contact with other Russian espionage agents. When shown a photograph of the subject, **SLACK** identified it as a picture of a man he knew as "**ROBERT**". **SLACK** stated that he met "**ROBERT**" through what appeared to be a prearranged meeting of "**MARTIN**" (**GOLD**), the subject, and himself in New York City. **SLACK** said his recollection was that the meeting was very brief, and that he and the subject were not alone together for any great length of time. He said he never furnished any information directly to the subject, and did not recall any other details concerning the meeting with "**ROBERT**" except a discussion regarding another contact of **SLACK**, about whom they talked concerning the money to be paid to this other contact.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

SE 8

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>RW Wale</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-47083-23	RECORDED - 23 / INDEXED - 23
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (100-47083) 3-New York (65-15328) 2-Albany		<div style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-45deg); display: inline-block;">COPY IN FILE</div>	

AL 65-1652

negative results. It is noted BARZDAITE is the subject of an Espionage - R investigation in which New York is the office of origin.

By teletype dated May 31, 1950 to the Bureau, captioned, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT - SAM, HARRY GOLD - INFORMANT; ESPIONAGE - R", the New York Office requested that the registration records of the principal hotels in Syracuse, New York, for the years 1941 through 1943, be checked for a registration of the subject.

Inquiry at the principal hotels in Syracuse disclosed that only the Yates Hotel had retained records for that period of time. The records of the Yates Hotel, covering the period from January, 1940 through December, 1943, with the exception of the records for the months January and February, 1941, were examined. From these records, six registration cards were selected, which were possibly pertinent to the investigation of the subject, and seven were found possibly pertinent to the investigation of HARRY GOLD. Agents examining these cards also attempted to find a registration in the name of GARY OVAKIMIAN, but none was found. The thirteen registration cards were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated June 22, 1950 for comparison with the known writing of the subject, and that of HARRY GOLD.

In a report, dated July 6, 1950, the FBI Laboratory forwarded the results of the examination, which report reflected the following conclusions:

Registrations designated as Q1 and Q2 were compared with the known writing of the subject, and found to be not identical.

Specimens Q3 through Q6 were compared with the known writing of the subject, but no comparison could be reached because the known writing available for comparison is not sufficient comparable.

Specimens Q7 through Q13 were compared with the known writing of HARRY GOLD, and it was concluded that they were not written by him.

In the interest of brevity, the signed statement of ALFRED DEAN SLACK, in which he stated he had identified a picture of the

AL 65-1652

subject as the Russian he knew as "ROBERT", has not been set forth in this report. It is set forth in the report of the writer, dated June 30, 1950 at Albany, New York, in the case entitled, "ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", Bureau File 65-59183.

REFERENCE

Letter from New York to the Bureau, 5/31/50
New York teletypes to Albany, 6/8,9/50.

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

September 8, 1950

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~EMMANUEL MARSHOVICH SPARKOV, with aliases~~
~~ESPIONAGE - R.~~

For your use in connection with the investigation of Harry Gold,
with aliases, Espionage - R, I am enclosing herewith copies of the following
reports concerning the above-captioned individual:

Report of Special Agent P. G. Roth, Jr., dated July 27, 1950,
At Albany, New York.

Report of Special Agent Francis J. Duane dated July 25, 1950,
at Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

100-47083
JVL:jo

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7-9/87
3042 part-BJC
pg. 1 unclas
#86-1340 CV

WAB/BRH/46
CONFIDENTIAL
August 15, 1950

Director, FBI

RE: SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, was;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The offices receiving copies of this letter will review their files concerning DANIEL B. MAGNIEL and his brother, JOHN HANSEN MAGNIEL to determine their present whereabouts and advise the New York Office so that recommendations can be made to the Bureau on the advisability of interviewing them relative to their associations with SEMENOV.

For the benefit of the Salt Lake City Office, SEMENOV has been identified by HARRY GOLD as his Soviet espionage superior from 1940 to March, 1944. During that time SEMENOV was an engineer with Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. With the latter organization, he traveled throughout the United States concerning himself principally with oil production and refining. In February or March, 1944, he directed HARRY GOLD to contact EMIL KLAUS FUCHS, the British spy. On March 24, 1944, he met GREGORY KHREIFETS in San Francisco and then proceeded to Los Angeles where he visited several oil refineries.

On September 15, 1944, SEMENOV and his family departed from his apartment at 46 West 95th Street, New York City, and traveled to Kalama, Washington, where they embarked for the Soviet Union.

cc: Los Angeles
Salt Lake City (Enclosures - 3)
San Francisco

RECORDED - 122

INDEXED - 122

EX-30

AUG 17 1950

34

JEF:GM
100-54127-63

SEP 1 1950

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INDEXED - 51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-54127 DEL

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE SEP 26 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/1-4, 7-10; 9/13-15/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. FREANEY
TITLE CHANGED SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, was; Robert			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALFRED D. SLACK advised that he was introduced to SEMENOV by GOLD. Photographs of SEMENOV were exhibited to SLACK, who identified SEMENOV as a person known to him as ROBERT.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the additional alias ROBERT, which name was furnished by ALFRED D. SLACK.

On June 15, 1950 at Syracuse, New York, ALFRED DEAN SLACK was interviewed by Special Agents PAUL I. BIBLER, and PETER G. ROTH, at which time he admitted association with HARRY GOLD for purposes of furnishing confidential information to the Soviet Government. He was exhibited a photograph of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV by the aforementioned Agents, which he identified as being an individual known to him as ROBERT. After making the identification, he initialed the photograph.

SLACK related that he first met ROBERT through what appeared to be a pre-arranged meeting of GOLD, ROBERT, and himself at New York City. He stated that this was soon after his first trip to Charleston, West Virginia, to contact HOWARD JOCHENOUR. It was his recollection that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Donald Schubert</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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	RECORDED - 103 INDEXED - 103

NY 100-54127

ROBERT (SEMENOV) took this occasion to tell him that he should offer to match GOCHENOUR'S salary at the Dupont Company if he would continue to furnish information at that company. SLACK stated that this meeting was quite brief, and that he and SEMENOV were not alone together for any length of time. He stated he never furnished any information directly to SEMENOV.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-54127

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It will be recalled that HARRY GOLD related that in 1942 or early 1943 he had considerable difficulty with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, a contact furnished to him by SEMENOV, because BROTHMAN failed to keep their pre-arranged meetings. It was decided by SEMENOV and GOLD that the former would meet BROTHMAN and give him a "pep talk." Pursuant to this, GOLD engaged a suite consisting of a bedroom and parlor at the Lincoln Hotel in New York City, and subsequently introduced SEMENOV to BROTHMAN.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN R. MURPHY and Special Agent ROBERT M. KANE. When asked had he ever met GOLD at the Lincoln Hotel, BROTHMAN immediately countered with the question, "Where is the Lincoln Hotel?" Mr. FOWLER HAMILTON, Mr. BROTHMAN'S attorney who was present at the interview remarked, "Well Mr. BROTHMAN, if you don't know by now where the Lincoln Hotel is, you better find out." BROTHMAN then stated again that he did not know where the Lincoln Hotel was.

He did state at this point, however, that he now recalled that he had seen GOLD on one occasion in a room at the Hotel New Yorker at 34 Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. He stated that he had some business problem to discuss with GOLD and that GOLD had rented this room at the Hotel New Yorker. BROTHMAN, when asked, said that probably this was an unusual practice for GOLD never rented a hotel room, since when he came to New York City GOLD usually stayed with him, BROTHMAN, or went back to Philadelphia on the same day as his trip up here. BROTHMAN could not explain GOLD'S purpose for having rented this room. Also, BROTHMAN advised that he recalled one occasion when he had seen GOLD in a room at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Photographs of SEMENOV were exhibited to BROTHMAN. He denied knowing SEMENOV, and repeated his assertion that he had never met SEMENOV in company with GOLD at the Hotel Lincoln.

b7c
6/5/50

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *SL*
 FROM : MR. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: October 18, 1950

SUBJECT: SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV
 ESPIONAGE - R

86-1840
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-10/82 BY 3042 Jnt-DTC

PURPOSE

To obtain authority for New York to interview Jack R. Cominsky of the "Saturday Review of Literature" concerning his contact in March, 1944, with Semen M. Semenov, a former Soviet superior of Harry Gold.

DETAILS

On March 29, 1944, Semenov was observed to leave E. B. Sadger Son & Co., New York City, in the company of another man who, after parting from Semenov, was surveilled to 320 Riverside Drive. His name was ascertained to be Cominsky. Investigation developed that Jack R. Cominsky resides at 320 Riverside Drive. His Selective Service file reflected he was born in Rochester, New York, on April 11, 1899, and was married to Rosalind W. Cominsky at Syracuse, New York, on October 29, 1929. He attended the University of Rochester and received a BA Degree in Economics, Psychology, and Education. He formerly was employed as an advertising writer, City Editor, and correspondent for the New York Times newspaper. An affidavit dated July 19, 1943, reflected that as of that date he was Executive Vice President, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Saturday Review of Literature, 25 West 45th Street, New York City.

The Selective Service file of Cominsky reflected that he had three brothers -- L.B. Cominsky, age 55; Harry Cominsky, age 50; and Abe M. Cominsky, age 47, all of Rochester, New York.

100-47083

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Attachment

RECORDED - 102

INDEXED - 102

EX-26

OCT 24 1950

52 OCT 27 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: SEMEN M. SEMENOV was;
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-10-82 BY 2042 Jmt-DJC

86-1840

Rertel 10/23/50; photographs of JACOB R. COMINSKY are being enclosed with copies of this letter to Los Angeles for exhibiting to Philadelphia to THOMAS I. BLACK, and Atlanta to ALFRED DEAN SLACK. Inasmuch, as HARRY GOLD will be in New York COMINSKY'S photo will be exhibited to him here.

On March 29, 1944 SEMENOV, who was under surveillance, was seen leaving 500 Fifth Avenue, with a man later identified as JACOB R. COMINSKY of 320 Riverside Drive, New York City.

In 1941 SEMENOV was employed at Amtorg.

Investigation of JACOB R. COMINSKY revealed he was born in Rochester, New York April 11, 1899. He married ROSALIND W. COMINSKY October 29, 1929 at Syracuse, New York. His other relatives are:

L. B. COMINSKY
Age 55 - Brother
Rochester, New York

Encls (2)

cc-Atlanta (Encls 2) AMSD
cc-Los Angeles (encls 2) AMSD
cc-Philadelphia (Encls 2)

SE 14

RECORDED - 58

OCT 30 1950

JD:LEW
100-54127-

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX - 52

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Letter to Director
NY 100-54127

HARRY COMINSKY, age 50- Brother, Rochester, New York
ABE M. COMINSKY
Age 47 - Brother
Rochester, New York

JACOB COMINSKY attended the University of Rochester and received a BA degree in Economics, Psychology and Education. He was employed for 15 years as correspondent and Editor for the New York Times. In October, 1942 he resigned to become Vice-President and General Manager of the Saturday Review of Literature.

His description in 1944 was:

Age
Height
Weight
Posture
Hair
Peculiarities

Characteristics

45 born 4/11/1899
5'7"
140-145 lbs.
Slouched
Black

His enclosed photos 1942, show him with a mustache. Surveilling agents do not describe a mustache in 1944. He wears black horn rimmed glasses When observed he was reading a Spanish book.

For the information of the Atlanta Office SEMEN SEMENOV was introduced to SLACK by HARRY GOLD under the cover name "ROBERT". Philadelphia will recall BLACK identified SEMENOV as his one time Soviet superior "GEORGE".

Sutel results if no identification is made.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **EXM**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/21/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/11, 18; 3/13-15, 17-21/52	REPORT MADE BY RALPH A. MARTORELLI
TITLE LEON JOSEPHSON, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



One of co-authors of "We Charge Genocide." Speaker at May Day celebration 1950, and associated in past and present with alleged espionage agents. Admits assisting GERHARD EISLER to obtain fraudulent passport in 1934.

B
see OR, State, INS
RWS/4/5/52
ms

all to NY; co - Report
4-9-52 RWS:200

** Connected on copies*
ms

896-1842 v
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 Declassify on: *OADR 7/7/83*
renewed pgs 1, 15, 16

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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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NY 65-34

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Confidential Informant T-30, of known reliability, advised that he believes LEON JOSEPHSON and one ABRAHAM BROTHMAN to have been associated in some way.

Regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, he was convicted on November 22, 1950 in the Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice and the obstruction of justice. During the course of the trial, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, testified that she acted as a courier in receiving information from BROTHMAN and transmitting same to her Soviet espionage superior, JACOB GOLOS, during 1941.

See and

Further, during the trial, HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent, testified that in about September, 1941, he received instructions from his Soviet superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, to contact

NY 65-34

an individual in New York City for purposes of obtaining information. GOLD related that this individual turned out to be ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and he further testified that he subsequently received information relating to chemical processes from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

0/s On October 8, 1951, Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, stated that one Dr. WEINSTEIN had advised him that LEON JOSEPHSON had a 12:30 appointment which would have to be changed. Informant further related that ANN SMITH, an employee of the Civil Rights Congress office, had stated to Dr. WEINSTEIN that she would have JOSEPHSON call him in the event he made an appearance at the Civil Rights Congress office.

Confidential Informant T-31, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

(C) b1 Confidential Informant T-32, of known reliability, has advised that Dr. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN was an associate of JOSEPH GREGG, PETER RHODES, and RAE ELSON, who were known by T-32 to have been members of the Communist underground movement in Washington, D.C. during the early 1940's.

Confidential Informant T-33, of known reliability, made [REDACTED]

b7D

NY 65-34

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont.)

INFORMANTS (cont.)

T-30

Anonymous source which furnished an address book known to have been in ABRAHAM BROTHMAN'S possession and which contained the name, "LEON JOSEPHSON, WAT 9-2295" (identical with subject of this case).

T-31

q/s

(C) [redacted] contacted by the New Haven Office on 11/7/46.

T-32

b1
GREGORY, who was contacted by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER.

T-33

[redacted]
(Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/4/44 at Washington, D.C., re: "HENRY GEORGE LYND; SUZAN ABBOTT LYND; IS-R"; b2
NY 100-60478-3, p.7) b7D

T-34

WILLIAM ODELL HOWELL, 3770 E. Jefferson Street, Detroit, Michigan, who furnished information on 6/27/49 to SA JOSEPH RYBLE.
(NY 100-60478-35)

T-35

[redacted]
(Report of SA RALPH F. MILLER, 10/20/49, NY, re: "JOSEPH FREEMAN, was.; IS-R"; b7C
NY 100-58657-131, p.26) b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14-13

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FILE NO.

100-6932 kms

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 13 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 22, 29; 7/6; 8/30, 31; 9/1, 5-8, 11, 15/50	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD A. SEARL
TITLE Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF, WB., Duke Flosdorf		CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF, Bacteriologist, born 1-27-04 in Philadelphia, resides in Forest Grove, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Investigated by FBI in 1942 for alleged pro-Nazi statements and activities; however, allegations unsubstantiated by investigation. FLOSDORF holds BS (1925) and MA (1926) Degrees from Connecticut Wesleyan University; AM (1928) and PhD (1929) from Princeton. Employed as instructor and chemist various places; currently, as Director of Research, F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. FLOSDORF offered services to the United States Chemical Warfare Research Division in 1941 or 1942. He conducted research in "Freeze - Drying" processes, blood plasma, penicillin, tobacco, whooping cough preventatives, supersonic disintegration and fractionation of micro-organisms. He has written chemistry texts, and is a member of many technical and professional organizations. Credit good. No criminal record at Philadelphia. **THOMAS L. BLACK**, admitted Soviet espionage agent, contacted FLOSDORF in 1942 at the University of Pennsylvania to determine Subject's attitude toward continued cooperation with the USSR. FLOSDORF agreed to further cooperation, nature unknown to BLACK. Subject received from Soviets \$25,000 prior to 1942 for "Freeze - Drying" process, which BLACK believed a legitimate transaction.

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

On June 22, and 29, 1950, **THOMAS L. BLACK**, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised SAs **ROBERT W. HOLMES** and **WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.** that he, in 1942, had traveled from Newark to Philadelphia to meet Dr. **EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF** of the University of Pennsylvania. BLACK advised that he was instructed to contact

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. Cornelius</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 29
COPY IN FILE		100-72222-12
COPIES DESTROYED 11-21-88		RECORDED - 103
⑤ - Bureau (100-72222) (enc) 1 - Los Angeles (info) (enc) 2 - Newark (enc) 2 - New Haven (enc) 2 - New York (enc)		OCT 18 1950 INDEXED - 103
1 - San Francisco (enc) 2 - WFO (enc) 3 - Phila.		STAT 500A 223 (WAB/11/17)

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CONFIDENTIAL

Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

all unclassified except as marked.

of SA WILLIAM B. WELTE dated March 10, 1947 under the above title summarized information appearing in Philadelphia files as of 1947. Additional information concerning MUDD is set forth in the report of SA WILLIAM B. WELTE, 7/2/48 at Philadelphia and entitled, "STUART MUDD, Consultant, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, LGE".

o/s [The L. A. CHAMBERS mentioned above as an associate of FLOSDORF in the study of chemical changes due to sound, is believed identical to the applicant in the report of SA GEORGE B. KENNEDY, 3/9/49, Philadelphia, entitled, "Leslie Addison Chambers - WA 3239, AEAA" (Philadelphia File 116-9872).

* * * *

On June 1, 1950 HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD A. BRENNAN. This interview was conducted in connection with the investigation of THOMAS L. BLACK and to determine GOLD's knowledge of BLACK's contacts. GOLD was able to provide only limited information concerning BLACK's contacts and made no mention of FLOSDORF.

Additional interviews of GOLD will be conducted at Philadelphia on receipt of further background information concerning FLOSDORF.

* * * *

o/s [The letter mentioned in the details of this report obtained in the search of BLACK's possessions at Newark, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Philadelphia letter dated July 31, 1950 in connection with the case entitled "Unsub, was., Roberts, Rabinowitz, Mr. Rich, Esp-R" (Bureau File 65-57981). Comparison of the signature appearing in the instant letter with known espionage handwriting was requested. By FBI Laboratory report dated August 18, 1950, the Bureau advised identification was not made.

* * * *

SE

~~57 NOV 1959~~

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DETAILS:

The title of this report is marked changed to reflect the additional aliases of "SAM" and SIMON as furnished by HARRY GOLD.

REPORTED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY

SEMIEN On May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished a signed statement to SA's RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER in which he confessed being engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government. In this statement he asserted his espionage superior from 1940 to early 1944 was known to him as SAM. Photographs of SEMION MARKOVICH SEMENOV, which were taken by SA FRANK NOLAN in New York City on June 18, 1943, were exhibited to GOLD and on June 2, 1950 he positively identified SEMENOV as the person he knew as SAM.

GOLD furnished the following information on his espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Government:

GOLD, in the Summer of 1936, made several inquiries concerning the Communist Party from THOMAS L. BLACK. In the Fall of 1936 BLACK introduced him to a PAUL SMITH (which name he considers fictitious). PAUL SMITH, GOLD'S first espionage superior, was followed by a man known to him only as FRED. FRED had a decided Russian accent. During the time GOLD was working for FRED, he, GOLD, was attending Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio. On Thanksgiving morning in 1938, FRED met GOLD and instructed him to contact a BEN SMILG, who lived in Dayton, Ohio, and was "a high government official". FRED intimated SMILG would have information for GOLD. Two days later he went to SMILG'S home. SMILG was unreceptive. GOLD reported this to FRED, who remonstrated GOLD. GOLD said after this he made two visits to SMILG in 1939 and two in 1940 prior to his graduation and became convinced a mistake was made in SMILG'S case, but FRED insisted on each occasion that GOLD recontact SMILG. GOLD ascertained that SMILG was employed as a civil aeronautical engineer at Wright Field, Dayton.

In July of 1940 after GOLD had graduated from Xavier and had returned to Philadelphia, he received a telephone call, made an appointment for later that day, and met a man who introduced himself to GOLD as SAM. During his entire contact period he knew this individual only as SAM and only became cognizant of his identity on being shown his photo by SA'S BRENNAN and MILLER.

(Copies Cont'd.)

- 2 - Philadelphia (65-4307)
- 2 - San Antonio
- 2 - San Francisco (100-24074)
- 2 - Washington Field (100-16449)
- 4 - New York

✓ SEMENOV instructed GOLD to reinterview SMILG. GOLD does not recall whether he recontacted SMILG on this occasion, but reported to SEMENOV in Cincinnati that SMILG was still unresponsive at which time SEMENOV said "We will have to warm him up and give him a little reminder".

In late January or early February, 1941 SEMENOV gave GOLD three or four photostats of receipts for sums from forty to two hundred dollars and averaging about a hundred dollars. Each receipt was dated sometime in 1936 or 1937, probably the latter. The receipts stated the receipt of a given amount for a given period and were signed BEN SMILG. At the same time, SEMENOV gave GOLD photostats of two pages which appeared to deal with analytical design and contained descriptions and mathematical equations. GOLD received the impression that these might have been class notes; one page was typewritten with handwritten corrections; the second page may have been handwritten. ✓ SAM instructed GOLD just to show the receipts to SMILG. GOLD went to Dayton almost immediately and showed SMILG the receipts in his living room. SMILG turned white and asked GOLD if he knew what he was doing. When GOLD asked what he was doing, "This was just a reminder, you seem to have forgotten about STAN". SMILG told GOLD that these receipts were for tutoring STAN at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. SMILG then told GOLD he did not know what a "mess" something like this could cause, and told GOLD to get out of the house, and added that from the very first time GOLD came there, he wanted to report GOLD, but would not because of the terrible "mess" it would cause.

GOLD left and under previous instructions from SEMENOV, burned the photostats and flushed them down a public toilet in Dayton. GOLD went to Philadelphia and within the following week in New York told SEMENOV what happened. Subject told GOLD not to worry and that they would give SMILG a little time to think it over and added "What in the devil does he mean this is for tutoring - these sums are too great for tutoring and furthermore, STAN could tutor BEN in mathematics."

✓ In about April of 1941 SEMENOV told GOLD he was going to discontinue contacting him and at the same time told GOLD that apparently a mistake had been made in connection with the SMILG matter.

In the Fall of 1941, after Russia was attacked by Germany, SEMENOV again phoned GOLD, and by arrangement met. Subject told GOLD that he would have to begin an intensive campaign for obtaining information for the Soviet Union.

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CONTACT WITH SLACK

Regarding his contacts with ALFRED DEAN SLACK, GOLD furnished the following information:

Late in the fall of 1941 GOLD went to New York on a Saturday night for a pre-arranged meeting with SEMENOV. During the meeting SEMENOV gave GOLD the name of AL SLACK, Rochester, New York, and told him to go immediately to Rochester and contact SLACK who was to give him some information. GOLD advised that he immediately got a bus from New York and arrived at Rochester on Sunday morning. He called SLACK on the telephone and met him in front of a movie theatre in Rochester, New York.

At the first meeting general agreement was reached between SLACK and GOLD that SLACK was to turn over to GOLD any information which he could obtain at Eastman Kodak. GOLD advised that SLACK was not a Communist but a Socialist and a graduate of Syracuse University. He declared that on meeting SLACK he introduced himself under the name of MARTIN and that during his long association with SLACK, the latter never learned his true identity. GOLD said that SLACK was a chemist employed by Eastman Kodak and worked in the Photographic Plant in Rochester and that from this first meeting there followed six or seven meetings between the two while SLACK was employed by Eastman Kodak in Rochester.

GOLD recalled that SEMENOV specifically requested him to obtain from SLACK:

- 1 - The chemicals used in the preparation of the film emulsion used for Kodachrome.
- 2 - The developers used for Kodachrome.
- 3 - The data on the manufacturing technique.

GOLD was of the opinion that numbers one and two were obtained but he does not know whether number three was ever obtained. GOLD advised that after meeting SLACK he met SEMENOV on one occasion in Buffalo.

GOLD stated that of the six or seven trips that he made to Rochester he obtained from SLACK information two or three times and such information included samples of chemicals. He recalls that he paid SLACK several times, the amount of each payment was approximately \$200 which SEMENOV had given him.

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GOLD advised that on one occasion he met SLACK in Philadelphia at the North Philadelphia Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad when SLACK was returning from Belle, West Virginia. SLACK had gone to Belle, West Virginia to contact HOWARD GOCHENOUR, who at that time was employed at the Dupont Plant there, manufacturing raw materials from nylon. This would be between the fall of 1941 and the fall of 1942. SLACK, upon instructions from GOLD, paid GOCHENOUR the sum of from \$500 to \$1,000. GOLD supplied SLACK with the money which he had received from SEMENOV. GOLD recalled that on one occasion SLACK came to New York to meet him. This was on a Sunday, December 7, 1941. GOLD believes that he met SLACK in or near Longchamps Restaurant on 34th Street, near Fifth Avenue. After meeting SLACK at the restaurant, the two walked up Fifth Avenue and met SEMENOV. GOLD said that he introduced SLACK by his right name to SEMENOV whom GOLD thinks used the name SIMON on that occasion. GOLD said that after he introduced SLACK and SEMENOV, the latter two went out of GOLD'S sight for about 20 minutes to a half hour. GOLD stated that "SAM" later told him that the reason that he and SLACK had left GOLD at this time was that he had something to say to SLACK, and felt that SLACK would be more at ease if GOLD were not present at the time.

ALFRED DEAN SLACK readily identified a photograph of SEMEN M. SEMENOV as being identical with the individual introduced to him by GOLD and whom he understood was GOLD'S superior. He stated that he fully understood that all the information he gave OVAKIMIAN and GOLD was to be furnished to Russia. He identified GAIK OVAKIMIAN as the person introduced to him by RICHARD BRIGGS and to whom he furnished information for transmission to the Soviet in 1938 and 1939.

GOLD stated that in the fall of 1942 SLACK was transferred to the Tennessee Eastman Plant at Kingsport, Tennessee, where he was employed in the Cellulose Acetate Plant, and that while in Tennessee SLACK was also employed at the Holston Ordnance Works, which firm he believes may be connected with the Eastman Plant.

GOLD stated that he went to Kingsport, Tennessee and called SLACK on the phone. GOLD stated that he gathered the impression at that time that SLACK was attempting to break with the Russians but must have realized how deeply he was involved. GOLD stated that he made two or three trips to Kingsport during 1943. During these trips he obtained from SLACK the following:

- 1 - The preparation of very pure nitric acid used in the nitration procedure in connection with the manufacture of a new powerful explosive, which GOLD figured later to be RDX.

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2 - A sample of this explosive in two rubber containers which SLACK stated had been packed in such a way that there was little danger of explosion. GOLD recalls something SLACK said about it being packed "wet". GOLD stated that SLACK gave him a name for this explosive but he could not recall it.

GOLD returned to Philadelphia with this information and material and stayed at his home for several days and that he then went to New York City when he contacted SEMENOV and gave him the material. GOLD believed that he met SEMENOV in Manhattan. He further advised that all the material he ever received from SLACK, whether it was in Rochester or Tennessee, was turned over to SEMENOV.

GOLD advised that no other contact that he was given by SEMENOV was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and after about three unsuccessful attempts to meet BROTHMAN on instructions from SEMENOV he met BROTHMAN by pre-arrangement with SEMENOV somewhere in the garment district in New York City.

Special Agent T. SCOTT MILLER advised that there had been found in GOLD'S possession a card approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with the following notations;

Monday 10 PM Northside 27 between 6 and 7th Avenue,
(An arrow was pointed to the above 7).

His car Dark Grey Pontiac Sedan, TN 9088.

Abe - give regards from Helen and ask him about his wife Naomi and his baby girl.

GOLD said these instructions were given to him by his Soviet superior, SEMENOV, which he followed when he first met BROTHMAN. He stated that he thought the meeting was on the night of the Lou Nova - Joe Louis fight, inasmuch as he recalled sitting in BROTHMAN'S car and listening to the fight. GOLD recalled that prior to this meeting SEMENOV had told him that since he, GOLD, was a chemist and could talk the same language as BROTHMAN and would get along with him much better than the person who was then currently contacting BROTHMAN. SEMENOV told GOLD that he would get information from BROTHMAN.

GOLD advised that in February or March of 1942 BROTHMAN gave him information concerning Buna-S. BROTHMAN at the time was working for Hendricks Manufacturing Company in New York City. GOLD said that although BROTHMAN worked on this process and was author of a report the process was

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the property of Hendricks and Standard Oil Company. GOLD also said that BROTHMAN knew that the information which he was giving GOLD was to be turned over to the Soviets.

GOLD stated that he received the information on Buna-S from BROTHMAN in written form somewhere near the Hotel New Yorker and the same day turned it over to his Russian contact, "SAM" (SEMENTOV), on, he believes, Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street.

BROTHMAN also promised GOLD he would furnish information on magnesium flares and magnesium powder for use in tracer bullets. He also promised information on the aerosol bomb and DDT processes. However, BROTHMAN delayed giving him the information on these processes to such an extent that the Soviets lost interest in them.

GOLD advised that occasionally he would give money to BROTHMAN out of his own funds and sometimes he was reimbursed by the Soviets for these small amounts.

GOLD advised that shortly after he first met BROTHMAN, the latter told him that he had supplied information to JACOB GOLOS, whom BROTHMAN knew only as JOHN, concerning a turbine engine for aircraft which BROTHMAN had worked on at Hendrick Manufacturing Company. BROTHMAN also told GOLD he was glad to see GOLD since BROTHMAN could again begin funnelling information to the Soviet Union, which was, BROTHMAN said, the only country conducting a true fight against fascism.

BROTHMAN said he had gotten along all right with GOLOS but his successor HELEN (identified as ELIZABETH BENTLEY) had not gotten along too well with him; that things would probably be better now as GOLD was a chemist.

GOLD recalled that sometime in late 1941 he had a scheduled meeting with BROTHMAN at Bickford's restaurant on Lexington Avenue, about 51st Street, on the opposite side of the street from Loew's theatre. BROTHMAN had promised to deliver information to him on design of a powder plant. GOLD stated he believes it was in some way connected with the Atlas Powder Company, but he is not certain. The plant was possibly at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

GOLD waited for BROTHMAN for beyond the time of the appointment. He finally departed and went to keep his appointment with SEMENOV.

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The appointment with SEMENOV was on a subway platform on West 4th Street, Washington Square subway station. GOLD finally contacted SEMENOV at about the fourteenth stop of the subway and told him that BROTHMAN had not kept the appointment. SEMENOV left GOLD for a few minutes and GOLD believes SEMENOV went to discuss the above with a person who was probably waiting to pick up information to be furnished by BROTHMAN and photostat it.

GOLD advised BROTHMAN had volunteered to supply this information on the powder plant and BROTHMAN knew that GOLD and the Soviets were becoming disgusted with the fragmentary information which BROTHMAN had been supplying.

Special Agents BRENNAN and MILLER exhibited three pages of handwritten notes to GOLD, who identified them as his own handwriting and stated they were undoubtedly a rough draft of material which he received from BROTHMAN and which he was supposed to or did turn over to SEMENOV. This report was entitled "Report Covering Drawing H 189. GOLD said the "H" probably referred to Hendrick and therefore he would place the time he drew up this report as about the first time he met BROTHMAN. He also identified a report in longhand entitled "Magnesium Powder Plant", which he stated was in his writing. He advised this report was also furnished by BROTHMAN for transmission to SEMENOV. He could not recall whether he turned over a copy to SEMENOV.

Concerning BROTHMAN'S furnishing GOLD with details of the Buna-S process, GOLD identified a blueprint dated February 8, 1942, made by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company for the B. F. Goodrich Company concerning the "Butadiene" and "Styrene" recovery system of the Buna-S process. Another print was dated January 4, 1941, made by the Hendrick Company for the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a flow sheet for the entire Buna-S process. This print covers the manufacture of Buna-S itself and the recovery of unused materials.

A third blueprint GOLD identified as a revision of the last print for the Dewey & Almy Company.

A fourth print dated February 22, 1942 made by Hendrick for Goodrich Company was a layout study for the "Butadiene" and "Styrene" recovery system and served to locate the positions of the various items of equipment in the plant.

GOLD stated that the above blueprints are fragmentary and for that reason he did not furnish them to SEMENOV. After BROTHMAN

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finally did give him the complete Buna-S process, it was not longer necessary to furnish these fragmentary prints to the subject.

After the complete report was submitted to SEMENOV, GOLD again contacted BROTHMAN and relayed to him a glowing verbal report on the way the Buna-S process material was received by the Soviets. He told BROTHMAN that this information was very valuable and had been received very well by the engineers in the Soviet Union, and because of the fact that it was so complete that it would be put to use immediately.

GOLD also identified a 23 page typewritten article, found among his possessions, entitled "An Approach to the Problem of Continuous Reactor and Combining Equipment". This was in a folder together with a 13 page set of problems and examples, as well as several designs and sketch sheets of the Chemurgy Design Corporation. These diagrams were of a high efficiency continuous mixing vessel. GOLD stated this material was furnished to him by BROTHMAN and turned over by him to SEMENOV. He was not able to place the date this material was supplied.

Also found among GOLD'S possessions was a set of blueprints made by the Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company which was presumably forwarded to BROTHMAN with a cover letter dated February 19, 1944, which letter identified the subject matter as the Rupert Chemical Company's Decreasing Plant. GOLD identified these blueprints as actually dealing with BROTHMAN'S work at the Rupert Chemical Company. GOLD also identified blueprints of drawings which pertaining to aerosol matters and in particular with a field filling device for aerosol bombs. These latter blueprints were dated in the spring of 1944 by BROTHMAN for transmission for the Soviet Union, but inasmuch as SEMENOV had instructed GOLD to cease all contacts except FUCHS in 1944, he had merely accepted them and had never transmitted them.

GOLD advised that in late 1942 or early 1943 he had considerable difficulty with BROTHMAN who failed to keep his appointments and also he was not furnishing the information he promised. SEMENOV suggested to GOLD that he personally meet BROTHMAN and give him a pep talk, first, to try to get BROTHMAN to do further work on synthetic rubber and preferably to have BROTHMAN work for some big rubber company; second, to build up BROTHMAN'S ego and instill in him a further desire to do work for the Soviet Union by having BROTHMAN meet a "recently arrived and important official"; third, to thank BROTHMAN for the work he had done on the Buna-S and on the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN had previously supplied GOLD for transmittal to Russia.

Pursuant to this GOLD engaged a suite consisting of a bedroom and parlor at the Lincoln Hotel in New York City. He registered either under the name of HARRY GOLD or FRANK KESSLER, probably the latter.

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BROTHMAN arrived at the suite and was introduced to SEMENOV. On this occasion GOLD believes that SEMENOV used the name Mr. SIMON. BROTHMAN was introduced under his own name. SEMENOV praised BROTHMAN'S work and elaborated on the wonderful work that BROTHMAN could do for the Soviet Union. The entire conversation during the evening was intended to get BROTHMAN to go with a big firm so that he would be of more value to the Soviets. But, when BROTHMAN left GOLD said that it was obvious that the desired result had not been obtained.

GOLD stated that in the early part of 1944 in New York City at one of the pre-arranged meetings with SEMENOV he was told by him that he was to undertake an extremely important effort. This was to be work of so critical a nature that he was to think twice and three times before he ever spoke a word concerning it to anyone. GOLD told SEMENOV that he would have to drop all his contacts and discontinue all work he had been doing for him. SEMENOV then gave him the arrangements for meeting an individual whom he identified merely as KLAUS FUCHS. GOLD said that the meeting was to be on a Saturday afternoon in the lower East Side of New York near the Henry Street Settlement Houses. GOLD was to carry a pair of gloves in one hand and a green covered book. SEMENOV gave GOLD passwords for meeting FUCHS but GOLD does not now recall them. GOLD does recall that he was to make the opening remarks to FUCHS who would answer according to pre-arrangement. At this time SEMENOV set the date when GOLD was to meet FUCHS and the date, time, and place when GOLD was to subsequently report to SEMENOV on the original contact with FUCHS. SEMENOV advised GOLD that FUCHS would be carrying a handball or possibly a tennis ball. The time was set for approximately 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.

GOLD advised that he introduced himself to FUCHS as RAYMOND and identified the KLAUS FUCHS whom he met on this occasion as EMIL KLAUS FUCHS, who has been convicted of espionage in England.

GOLD stated that after he left FUCHS he reported to SEMENOV on the same night in New York City and told SEMENOV what had occurred during his conversation with FUCHS. On this occasion SEMENOV told GOLD that this was the last time he SEMENOV, would meet GOLD and gave him instructions for meeting his successor. These instructions consisted of GOLD'S going to 34th Street in New York City, across the street from a bus terminal and in front of Childs Restaurant where he would meet a person identified as "JOHN". He furnished GOLD with the necessary password and arrangements in order that the contact could be made.

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GOLD followed these instructions and accordingly met "JOHN" in the designated place. GOLD said that after meeting "JOHN" in front of Childs Restaurant the two took a short walk and went to a bar. There they ordered a drink and shortly thereafter they were joined by SEMENOV. GOLD said that each of the three independently left the bar a short while later, and that is the last occasion on which he has seen SEMENOV.

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, who is not available for re-interview or subpoena, furnished information

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Continued on page 2

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hotels in the downtown San Francisco area likewise resulted negatively.

b7c
It is noted that SEMENOV'S baggage had been checked at the Third/Townsend Street Station [REDACTED] (s) indicating that SEMENOV had arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of March. This possibility is further borne out by the fact that investigation disclosed that SEMENOV had on the morning of March 19, 1944 purchased pullman accommodations at the Southern Pacific Office located in the Ferry Building in San Francisco.

It will be recalled that HARRY GOLD had advised Special Agents BRENNAN and MILLE? that his meeting with FUCHS, on SEMENOV'S instructions, was in the early part of 1944. At a subsequent interview he placed the time as being in February or early March.

GOLD has stated that immediately after his first contact with FUCHS he reported to SEMENOV.

b7c
b7D
1/5
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

GOLD has stated to Agents BYENNAN and MILLER that it was his recollection SEMENOV had told him that he visited the Sun Oil Company Plant in Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Continued)

b1
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It will be recalled that HARRY GOLD has stated that SEMENOV had advised him he had been in Mexico.

b7D
b7C

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Continued)

b/s [REDACTED]

HARRY GOLD advised SAS BRENNAN and MILLER that he and BLACK had often discussed their espionage superiors and that from the description they had agreed that the man known to BLACK as GEORGE was identical with the man known to him as SAM who is SEMEN SEMENOV.

It will be noted, however, that THOMAS BLACK has stated that his espionage superior had a German accent, whereas SEMENOV reportedly has no accent.

b7D Photographs of SEMENOV were exhibited to LOUIS BUDENZ, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, [REDACTED] HEDA MASSING. None were able to identify him as being known to them.

In May, 1948, HEDA MASSING advised SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY that in 1940 or 1941, an unidentified individual came to her Pennsylvania farm and advised her that "HELEN" wanted her to come to New York. Mrs. MASSING told this individual to leave immediately which he did.

b/s During December, 1947, she again saw this person at the Columbus Circle Station of the Independent Subway in New York City. She stated that upon seeing her, he immediately and rapidly left the subway station.

In 1948, she identified SEMENOV'S FR-1 photograph as resembling this individual.

On June 5, 1950, SA MCCARTHY exhibited, in addition to the FR-1 Photograph, full length pictures of SEMENOV which were taken by SA FRANK J. NOLAN. On this occasion, she failed to identify him as being known to her.

b7D In the details of this report, there is information from Confidential Informant T-2 to the effect that [REDACTED]

b7D SEMENOV'S photographs had been exhibited in September, 1948, to Confidential Informant T-3 and Confidential Informant T-4 [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 100-6932 KMS

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 12/14/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/28/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT W. HOLMES
TITLE DR. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

O-1 PHICA 2-26-51
98

[REDACTED]

- P - DECLASSIFIED BY **3642 RWT/PLS**
ON **7-8-87**
#801842

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. Cornelius</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>hva</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② - Bureau (100-72222) 3 - Philadelphia		100-72222-19	RECORDED - 6
		DEC 7 1950 26	INDEXED - 6
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> COPY IN FILE </div>		EX-116	
		CONFIDENTIAL DEC 11 1950 100-6932-1933-11/11/75 Date of Declassification Indefinite unless marked	

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HARRY GOLD, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, was shown a photograph of Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF on October 24, 1950. GOLD said that he recognized FLOSDORF as a man he had seen at meetings of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Physiological Society. These meetings were held at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. GOLD believes that he saw this man at these meetings between September, 1948 and May, 1950. He has no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of Dr. FLOSDORF.

THOMAS I. BLACK, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, who made contact with Dr. FLOSDORF in 1942 at the direction of his Soviet superiors, has also been shown a photograph of Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF. BLACK identified this photograph as the man he contacted at the University of Pennsylvania at the direction of his Soviet superiors. *AKU*

- P E N D I N G -

as necessarily the interviewing agents were identified.

I am attaching hereto transcript of an editorial which appeared in "The Dahlonega Nugget" on May 26, 1950, written by one JACK PARKS. This editorial was first brought to the attention of this office by President HOAG of North Georgia College. At this time he indicated to the resident agent, who was contacting him on another official inquiry in connection with an AEAA case, that he had discussed the matter with the "Nugget" editor and answered some questions. He exhibited the editorial to the agent, and a copy was obtained by the resident agent this date. From the contents of the editorial it appears very likely that the President of the college furnished the information to the editor in view of the fact that he feared, as he stated, that there might be some criticism of his college. He specifically told the resident agent that he was concerned because he felt that his college might be criticized. The editorial in itself is an entirely irresponsible and unfounded grouping of misinformation. There were no so-called "mysterious" actions on the part of any Bureau personnel. There was no witch-hunt.

In reviewing the facts, following the editorial being brought to my attention, I can find no ground for criticism of any Bureau personnel for any of their actions at Dahlonega.

As further indication of the manner in which the agents took steps to insure that there would be no gossip or notice of their presence in this town of 1100 and some odd individuals, the house or the neighborhood where WOLLAN resides was never approached by the surveilling agents. This was due to the fact that the street on which he resides is a dead-end street, and in order to come in or out from his home it was possible to cover it at some distance for the subject and his automobile, which he invariably used. It is further noted that the cars used on this surveillance were of an inconspicuous type and the agents made every effort to dress as nearly as possible in the attire commonly seen in that community.

I reiterate that this appears to be an entirely uncalled-for and unjustifiable comment as to the activities of any Bureau personnel. It is pointed out, however, that

AT 100-4154

the investigation involving WOLLAN did develop information of interest in the FOOCASE and WOLLAN did associate with and name HARRY GOLD, who has since been apprehended by the Bureau. I feel that to call for a retraction might place the Bureau in the position of having to release information which is of interest to the two above mentioned cases.

*It isn't clear to me how
Long knew about it so
he should tell the paper.
We should look into it
further.*

AT., 100-4154

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

o/s ~~MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ~~, residence, Bayonne, New Jersey and New York City;
age, 30.

~~OSCAR A. VAGOE~~, residence, Forest Hills, Queens, New York; age, 50;
occupation, Civil Engineer.

~~ABRAHAM BROTHMAN~~, residence, Queens, Sunnyside, New York; age, 40;
occupation, Chemical Engineer.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

There are no known arrest records or credit records for subject.

DESCRIPTION

o/s

Name	GERTH NORVAL WOLLAN
Residence	1800 N. Milledge Avenue, Athens, Georgia
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	37
Born	6-27-10, Glenwood, Minnesota
Height	6' 1"
Weight	175 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Light brown
Complexion	Dark
Build	slender, tall, round shouldered
Peculiarities	Wears shell-rimmed glasses.
Marital status	Wife, HELEN MAYER WOLLAN; Sons, MICHAEL JOSEPH WOLLAN, age, 7; PETER KARL WOLLAN, age 2
Nationality	American, Norwegian descent

P E N D I N G

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT., 100-4154

LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The New York Division

At New York, N. Y.:

Will furnish the Atlanta Division thumbnail sketches of the following associates of subject in the firm known as A. Brothman and Associates:

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
BERNARD PIDTO
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
OSCAR A. VAGOE
ARTHUR WEBER

Setting forth their known Communist Party affiliation.

[REDACTED]
any other information he has to establish subject's Communist Party affiliation. *NAVY*

Will interview GERALD K. RUGGER, 2130 78th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, a statistician for Home Life Insurance Company to develop any information establishing subject's Communist Party affiliation.

[REDACTED]
Will interview Mrs. SHINCKMAN, Apartment 2-G, 31 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York for information regarding the Communist meetings held by subject in his apartment at 31 Ocean Parkway. *NAVY*

o/s
Will interview JOHN DOMAROS, 751 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. DOMAROS was superintendent of 31 Ocean Parkway during the period of subject's tenancy at that address.

Will interview DOMAROS regarding meetings held in subject's apartment and any other information to develop subject's Communist Party affiliation.

AT., 100-4154

LEADS (Continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0/S [Will, at the New York Public Library, obtain photostatic copy of any article submitted by subject for the "Daily Worker" and furnish same to the Atlanta Division.

The Philadelphia Division

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will furnish a thumbnail sketch regarding HARRY GOLD setting forth any information establishing his Communist Party affiliation.

Adm Page ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY FILE NO. 100-26109

MM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 15 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/14, 17, 20, 21; 12/12/50; 1/15, 23, 26; 2/3/51	REPORT MADE BY ARTHUR S. BENNETT
TITLE HERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Thumbnail sketches of subject's associates in firm of A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES set out.

[REDACTED]

7-5-87
 #861840
 3-2-1-1-2 only
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 DECLASSIFY ON: 3-2-1-1-2 only

- R U C -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CC TO: [REDACTED]

REC. REC'D. [REDACTED]

APR 1967

ANS. [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

CLASSIFIED BY: 3-2-1-1-2 only
DECLASSIFY ON: 3-2-1-1-2 only

At New York, New York

Thumbnail sketches of WOLLAN's associates in the firm of A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES are set forth as follows:

1. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ - were partners in A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, a chemical engineering firm in New York City. Both were convicted on November 22, 1950, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiring to obstruct justice in that they, together with HARRY GOLD, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, agreed upon a fictitious explanation of their associations with each other and divers other persons. In furtherance of this conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, BROTHMAN testified before the Grand Jury on July 22, 1947. BROTHMAN was convicted for willfully influencing HARRY GOLD to give false testimony before a Grand Jury on July 31, 1947.

ED AND
ARDED: *Edward Schmitt*

SEE ATTACHMENT
IN CHARGE

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Atlanta (Encs. 2) (100-4154)
New York

10 MAR 1 1951

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<p>100 - 75733 - 39</p> <p>FEB 16 1951</p> <p>1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>STAT</i></p>	<p>RECORDED - 122</p> <p>INDEXED - 122</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EX-37</p>
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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NY 100-26109

[REDACTED] b7D

2. BERNARD PIDTO was interviewed by agents of the New York Office and he advised that he had been associated with A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES since 1945 as a finance broker. No evidence of Communist Party activity could be found on the part of PIDTO.

3. OSCAR A. VAGO was a partner in the firm of A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES. On September 28, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York returned an indictment against VAGO, charging that he committed perjury on September 20, 1950, in violation of Title 18, Section 1621, United States Code, in that he testified falsely under oath when questioned by the Grand Jury pertaining to possible violation of the espionage laws of the United States. He was arrested on September 28, 1950, and held in \$50,000 bail. At a hearing on October 10, 1950, the bail was reduced to \$40,000. On January 20, 1951, he was released on bail of \$5,000.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on [REDACTED] (C) b1

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised on [REDACTED] (C) b1

4. ARTHUR WEBER was interviewed by agents of the New York Office and he advised that he was associated with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN at the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY and from 1942 to 1944, at the CHEMURGY DESIGN CORPORATION, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. There was no evidence of WEBER'S association with BROTHMAN since 1944 and no Communist Party activity was noted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-115138)

DATE: 11/11/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-27223)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7D b7C

ReBulet to NY, dated 9/26/58, and NY airtel to the Bureau, dated 9/22/58.

The NY indices reflect [REDACTED] b7D b7C

[REDACTED] by JULIUS ROSENBERG and a person believed to be HARRY GOLD. GOLD was subsequently asked by SAs of the FBI if he had ever been in the company of ROSENBERG. GOLD stated that he had never met JULIUS ROSENBERG nor had he, GOLD, ever been [REDACTED]

JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted in the US District Court, SDNY on 3/29/51, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. He was sentenced to death on 4/5/51. JULIUS ROSENBERG was legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY, on 6/19/53.

ANAVI is presently on the CI index in the NYO. See report of SA FRANCIS X. McERIDE entitled "LEO IRSHACK ANAVI", dated 7/9/53, at New Haven. Also see closing report of SA FRANCIS X. McERIDE entitled "WILLIAM KNOX DENHAM", dated 11/15/50, at New Haven.

REC-23

100-115138-23

- ② - Bureau (100-115138) (RM)
① - New York (100-27223)

NOV 13 1958

GWO:lg
(3)

Memo Repub to Roach
11-20-58 JIP:lt

St NY
11-20-58
LMB:mcc

ESP: [Signature]
[Signature]

7-9-57
2012 Air- [unclear]
11-18-58 18400 8122 [unclear]

NY 100-27223

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
It should be noted that the above information given [REDACTED] regarding ROSENBERG and GOLD might have been of extreme value in the ROSENBERG case in that one of the major points at issue in that case was whether ROSENBERG had ever been in the company of GOLD. It is [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]
ROSENBERG was GOLD.

Whether ROSENBERG had actually ever been to [REDACTED] will probably never be corroborated. b7D
It is well-known that ROSENBERG had never talked. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Several confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who are familiar with some phases of Communist activities in the NYC area, advised in September, 1958, [REDACTED] is not known to them. They are listed as follows:

b2
[REDACTED]
b7D
The following background information concerning [REDACTED] was taken from INS records, Army Intelligence reports, subject's service record, employment record, and credit checks, all of which substantially corroborate each other.
[REDACTED]

PH 100-9227

Director, FBI

12/1/53

Concerning PAUL WILLIAMS, GREENGLASS stated he met him in 1939 or 1940 when JULIUS ROSENBERG brought him to GREENGLASS' mother's home, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City. He said that some time later he went to the home of WILLIAMS with ROSENBERG, but he could not recall the address of this house other than New York City. He recalled that JULIUS ROSENBERG never told him anything concerning the activities of WILLIAMS, other than the fact that he was "alright politically," and by this GREENGLASS assumed ROSENBERG meant he was a Communist.

He advised that during the period 1938-1940 WILLIAMS, ROSENBERG and two others, possibly MARK PAGE and ARTHUR SERIGMAN, formed a company known as the Como Engineering Company in New York City. He said that this company, which has changed its name and location several times, was organized ostensibly for the purpose of testing articles for Consumer Research. He stated, however, that at a later date he was told by JULIUS ROSENBERG that this company was building and testing a model airplane to be sold to Russia. GREENGLASS said he saw part of this model, but could not recall anything outstanding about it and never learned whether it was sold to Russia.

GREENGLASS stated that the next he heard of WILLIAMS was in 1942 when he met him in New York City and WILLIAMS told him he operated his own shop in New York City making aeronautical parts. He said that was the last time he saw WILLIAMS, but sometime later ROSENBERG told him in effect that he considered WILLIAMS a "phony" so GREENGLASS assumed that ROSENBERG broke relations with him.

GREENGLASS stated that JOEL BARR and ROSENBERG attended school together at City College of New York. He recalled that ROSENBERG advised him that BARR was a spy and had furnished him, ROSENBERG, with information on a "space platform" and on guided missiles for hitting airplanes in flight. GREENGLASS was unable to furnish further details concerning BARR being a spy but advised that he understood that BARR left this country in 1947, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Concerning MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, GREENGLASS said he attended school with him at Brooklyn Poly Technical School. He said ROSENBERG probably met SIDOROVICH through the GREENGLASS family, but he did not know the extent of their association and did not recall if SIDOROVICH worked at the Como Engineering Company. He said he heard that ROSENBERG sent SIDOROVICH to Ohio probably for espionage purposes, but he stated he has no further information concerning this matter. He stated that the last time he saw

PH 100-9227

Director, FBI

12/1/53

SIDOROVICH was in 1948 when he came to the Pitt Machine Products for ROSENBERG and he and ROSENBERG left the place together.

He said that he did not know the extent of association between MARK PAGE and ROSENBERG, other than with the Como Company in 1938 to 1940. He recalled that ROSENBERG later told him that he, ROSENBERG, attempted to recruit PAGE for espionage work but PAGE declined.

GREENGLASS advised that he was not sure he knew ARTHUR SPRIGMAN, but believed that he was also connected with the Como Company. He believed that SPRIGMAN was from Canada and a violinist, but he was unable to furnish any additional information.

GREENGLASS advised that there was no doubt in his mind that WILLIAMS, PAGE and possibly SPRIGMAN were Communists, but he doubts that they were engaged in espionage work for ROSENBERG.

o/s
On 11/4/53, a photograph of PAUL WILLIAMS was displayed to THOMAS L. BLACK. BLACK said he could not identify this individual and his photograph and said he did not resemble anyone he had ever known. BLACK said that he never had contact with Negroes in his espionage work and to the best of his knowledge there were no Negroes listed among the names and addresses appearing in his notebook. BLACK could not identify the PAUL WILLIAMS listed in his notebook and could furnish no additional information to assist in determining if this PAUL WILLIAMS is identical with the PAUL WILLIAMS mentioned in relat.

BUC

340, Philadelphia (100-9227)

December 22, 1953

RECORDED - 98

Director, FBI (100-127493) - 5
PAUL ELISHA WILLIAMS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet, 12/1/53, setting forth results of an interview with David Greenglass, inmate, United States Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Your attention is specifically directed to the information set forth on page 2, paragraph 4, of reflet concerning the concepts of Greenglass regarding the participation of Joel Barr in the Rosenberg espionage network. The information set forth in reflet is similar to the information furnished by Greenglass in an affidavit to the McCarthy Committee. It is noted, however, that when Greenglass was interviewed by an Agent of your office on November 23, 1953, he stated he did not know as fact what information Barr furnished to Rosenberg, but it was only his opinion that Barr gave information on electronics and the "thinking machine" because Barr worked at Fort Monmouth and Sperry Gyroscope Company.

You are instructed to review your files and obtain the correct version of the information furnished by Greenglass when interviewed by an Agent of your office on November 23 and 24, 1953, with relation to Joel Barr and furnish the same to the New York and Cincinnati offices. New York and Cincinnati should wait until corrected information is received before incorporating the information in reflet concerning Barr in any reports.

cc - 2 - New York (100-21375)

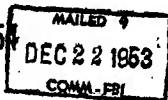
cc - 2 - Cincinnati

JPL:mjh

#86-5840W
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/87 BY 3046 JOW/NK

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

518
JAN 5 1954



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

100-5832

PHILADELPHIA

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 9 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/13; 8/2-4, 7, 9, 15, 17; 9/10, 25; 10/18/50	REPORT MADE BY PAUL V. HAGAN
TITLE JOHN JACK BRUIN, was., Joseph Brotsky, Joseph Brodsky			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet espionage agent, informed he met BRUIN while both were attending Drexel Institute around 1934. BRUIN was then a professed Communist, and often solicited funds from GOLD for COMMUNIST PARTY activities. GOLD suggested BRUIN to his Soviet superiors as possible source of information to supply names of possible recruits for Soviet espionage apparatus. GOLD introduced BRUIN to his Soviet superior, STEVE SWARTZ. Subsequently, BRUIN told GOLD he had seen SWARTZ on one other occasion, but GOLD does not know extent, if any, of BRUIN's espionage activities. BRUIN had knowledge of GOLD's industrial espionage activities for Soviets, and thought it was "a wonderful idea." BRUIN prepared biographical sketch for information of GOLD's Soviet superiors, and signed his name to it. Known specimens of BRUIN's handwriting sent Bureau Lab., but no conclusion reached as to whether subject BRUIN wrote signature on biographical sketch. THOMAS BLACK, another admitted Soviet Agent, states he met BRUIN through GOLD around 1935. He submitted unfavorable report to his Soviet superiors re BRUIN because BRUIN was not ideologically suited for espionage work. Information set out reflecting BRUIN's COMMUNIST PARTY activity from 1930 to present.

Corrected page 5, inserted per routing slip from E.G. Van Horn 11/27/50 - EGT

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
157

#86-18402Y

Classified by 3046201/1/76

Declassify on: OADR 7/13/87

Revised 10/4/24, 10/15/30, 2/25/35, annuals.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>A. Cornelius</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES INDEXED - 127
<p style="text-align: center;">COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>① - Bureau (100-177884) (Enc.)</p> <p>② - Newark</p> <p>② - New York</p> <p>② - Baltimore</p> <p>② - Washington Field (100-22494)</p> <p>③ - Philadelphia</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">100-177884-30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOV 18 1950</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED</p>

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CONFIDENTIAL

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DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

HARRY GOLD, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, who has pleaded guilty to a charge of violating Sub-section a, Section 32, Title 50, USC, in Federal Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and is now awaiting sentencing, advised SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD BRENNAN on July 12, 1950, that he had introduced JOHN JACK BRUIN to his Soviet superior, STEVEN SWARTZ, in the Fall of 1937, as a possible recruit in the Soviet espionage apparatus.

PERSONAL HISTORY

JOHN JACK BRUIN was born May 12, 1912, Detroit, Michigan as JOSEPH BRODSKY. His father, NATHAN, and mother, ANNA AARUMSKY, were born in Russia. In 1916 he left the United States for Russia with his mother. He remained there five years, returning to this country in 1921. BRUIN informed GOLD of these facts relating to the trip to Russia.

[REDACTED SECTION] b7D

From September, 1932 to June, 1936, he attended Drexel Institute of Technology Evening School in Philadelphia, studying Chemical Engineering. He married NANCY BRUIN in December, 1937. They resided at the home of Mrs. BRUIN's father, MORRIS BRUIN, 5401 Montgomery Avenue, from the date of their marriage to the summer of 1944. After this, the BRUINS moved to 5313 Oxford Street, where they still reside. They have two daughters, ages about four and five.

The following are the former addresses of the subject, but the period of residence is not known:

2163 Newkirk Street (living there October, 1924)
3222 Turner Street
3221 Columbia Avenue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

o/s
 After his discharge from the Army, BRUIN was employed at the Westinghouse Electric Company, Lester, Pennsylvania, from October 29, 1943 to October 4, 1944. During an undetermined period in 1945, he was employed by the Bendix Aviation Corporation in Philadelphia. It is known that about March, 1947 BRUIN was self-employed as a venetian blind distributor, operating out of his home. In April, 1950, BRUIN began delivering the Philadelphia Inquirer at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 34th and Spruce Streets. He is employed in this work during the morning, and his other employment, if any, is not known.

RECRUITMENT AS SOVIET AGENT

In connection with the investigation of the case entitled "HARRY GOLD, was.; ESPIONAGE - R" (Bureau File 65-58805), GOLD was interviewed by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD BRENNAN on various dates in the summer of 1950. GOLD, who is an admitted Soviet espionage agent, and who has entered a plea of guilty to the charge of violating Sub-section a, Section 32, Title 50, USC, in Federal Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and who is now awaiting sentencing, advised Agents MILLER and BRENNAN that he first met BRUIN, whom he knew as JOSEPH BRODSKY, while both were attending Drexel Institute, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, around 1934. He said BRUIN had Communist leanings at that time and, in fact, BRUIN attempted several times to obtain contributions from GOLD for Communist Front organizations.

GOLD said that in the latter part of 1936, he told BRUIN he was engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. GOLD said he told BRUIN this for one or two reasons, possibly both. At this time, BRUIN was constantly pestering GOLD for contributions, as mentioned above, and GOLD thought that by telling him he was engaged in industrial espionage for the Soviet Union, BRUIN would cease bothering him. GOLD also said that around that time, he secured the key to the office of Dr. GUSTAV REICH of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia (GOLD's then place of employment), and since he desired to obtain information from REICH's office on occasions for the Soviet Union, he wanted to have a duplicate key made. GOLD said he took wax impressions of the key, as well as a pencil outline of it, and then contacted JACK BRUIN and requested BRUIN to have a key made from the impression and outline he furnished him. BRUIN did this, and within a week or two, had the key, which GOLD subsequently used to gain access to REICH's office when GOLD was working at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company Laboratory at night.

GOLD said BRUIN never tried to get him to go to COMMUNIST PARTY meetings, or to join the Party, but on occasions, as previously mentioned, he would endeavor to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

have GOLD make contributions to Communist organizations, the identities of which GOLD could not recall. GOLD continued that while at Drexel Institute, BRUIN was an open Communist and was constantly trying to convert other Drexel students to Communism.

In any event, GOLD said when he told BRUIN of his espionage activities, BRUIN was very much impressed, and said he thought it was "a wonderful idea." In late 1936 or early 1937, BRUIN suggested that GOLD meet an individual in whom he, GOLD, might be interested. GOLD accompanied BRUIN to the apartment of a man, whose name he cannot recall but who lived around 20th or 22nd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. This man worked for the Gimbel Brothers Bureau of Standards, which was a testing organization, designed to set standards for Gimbel's merchandise. GOLD recalled this man told him the testing organization was actually operated by a private firm and not by Gimbel Brothers. GOLD said the reason BRUIN thought he would be interested in this man was that the man had some information on a "marvelous new fiber or fabric" which GOLD said might have been nylon. GOLD said that this man wanted to go to the Soviet Union and work there.

Continuing, GOLD advised that he subsequently and tactfully brought the above information to the attention of his Soviet superior, whom he knew as "PAUL SMITH," who rejected the idea. He described this man as:

Height:	5'9"
Build:	Slender
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Married
Remarks:	Wife was a school teacher
Peculiarities:	Long nose

During the period of 1937, GOLD was having frequent contacts with BRUIN, and they met probably in the main Philadelphia Public Library on Logan Circle, in either the periodical room or upstairs. He advised these meetings were not set in advance, but were arranged by one calling the other, but that most of the time BRUIN would call GOLD. Sometime in 1937, BRUIN told GOLD that he would like to assist in the Soviet espionage, and thought he would be very valuable to the Soviets in obtaining recruits for them, since he knew people who were not only technically trained, but who were also Communists. GOLD brought this to the attention of his Soviet superior at that time, whom he knew as "STEVE SWARTZ," in a tactful manner, and SWARTZ instructed GOLD to obtain biographical data on BRUIN. GOLD said he began to have a series of meetings with BRUIN during which time he obtained BRUIN's background, and it was on one of these occasions that BRUIN supplied GOLD with a biographical sketch of himself. It is noted that the sketch

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GOLD refers to was found in GOLD's home when it was searched with his permission on June 3, 1950. He identified the biographical sketch as one that had been submitted to him by BRUIN. This statement is quoted as follows:

"Born Detroit, Mich., May 12, 1912.
Left for Russia with Mother in 1916.
Staid five years, then came back in 1921.

"Education; Graduate Drexel Institute (Evening School)
Chemical Engineering Course-June 1936.
Left-wing Jewish Worker's High-School.
Have a good understanding of Marxism, having taught fundamentals at one time.

"Father is a former Trade Union official, Escaped from Russia in 1911. Mother dead. Was active in the Russian movement during the Revolution.

"Have been connected with the Revolutionary movement since 1925. Organized first Left-wing children's group in Phila. Did Anti-military work in 1931 and 1932 in The Citizen's military training camps.

"At present I am a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians Union.

/s/ "JACK BRUIN"

GOLD advised he has no reason to doubt that the biographical sketch contains BRUIN's own handwritten signature.

In connection with the biographical sketch above noted, GOLD stated that he drew up the report not so much with the intention of suggesting BRUIN as a recruit, but more with the thought that BRUIN be used to suggest names of individuals who might be sources of information in Soviet espionage. GOLD believes the biographical sketch must have been given him by BRUIN sometime subsequent to 1936. GOLD was not certain whether he turned this sketch over to STEVE SWARTZ or another of his Soviet contacts, FRED. He said FRED had been constantly bothering him for suggestions as to possible recruits, and it was around this time that he was in touch with FRED and STEVE SWARTZ that the sketch was submitted.

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Finally, in the early Fall of 1937, SWARTZ agreed to meet BRUIN, and the introduction was made by GOLD in Philadelphia. GOLD can recall no details whatever of the introduction. He does recall that SWARTZ never again mentioned BRUIN. At a subsequent time, BRUIN told GOLD that he had seen SWARTZ on one occasion after the introduction, but it appeared nothing would come of it. GOLD interpreted this to mean that BRUIN did not think he was going to be utilized as a Soviet agent. GOLD said that during all this time, BRUIN lived in the Strawberry Mansion section of Philadelphia, but that later he moved to the Wynnsfield section of the City.

GOLD recalled that in the late Fall of 1936, he introduced THOMAS L. BLACK to BRUIN, and told BRUIN that BLACK, too, was engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union. GOLD thinks he subsequently informed BLACK of this, at which time he received a violent upbraiding from BLACK.

When STEVE SWARTZ began asking GOLD for names of possible recruits, GOLD contacted BRUIN and obtained names of individuals from him, as well as their backgrounds, and submitted these names to his Soviet superior SWARTZ. GOLD can recall but one of these names, and was even very vague about that. He seemed to recall the name of TOM JACKSON, a draftsman or a mechanical engineer, who in 1947 was employed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was of English ancestry, and was possibly a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

GOLD continued that after he introduced BRUIN and STEVE SWARTZ, his contacts with BRUIN became very infrequent, and usually any meetings with him would take place at BRUIN's request, and usually on these occasions, BRUIN would ask GOLD for donations for the COMMUNIST PARTY or some Front organization. GOLD said that BRUIN supplied him with about five or six names which GOLD turned over to his Soviet superiors.

Subsequent to the introduction of SWARTZ and BRUIN, and up until 1944 or 1945, BRUIN occasionally asked GOLD if he was still connected with Soviet espionage, and during that time GOLD would intimate that he was. BRUIN would usually ask this question of GOLD by saying "Are you still working with our friends?" GOLD said it is possible that BRUIN used the expression "our brothers" or "those people in New York" instead of "our friends". Since 1944 or 1945, when BRUIN asked GOLD the same question, he would tell him he had lost contact with the Soviets. GOLD recalled that in the Summer of 1948, while GOLD was looking for work, he was talking with BRUIN in Philadelphia. At this time, GOLD said there was a lot of publicity in the newspapers on disclosures made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, relative to Soviet espionage. BRUIN asked GOLD if he "was safe". GOLD said he told BRUIN that he was, and that he had covered up his tracks very well.

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GOLD advised that between the time he was contacted by agents of this office on May 15, 1950 and the date he confessed to his espionage activities on May 22, 1950, he saw BRUIN at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. He said BRUIN had called him and said he wanted to talk to him. As a result, GOLD met BRUIN at the main entrance to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 34th and Spruce Streets. GOLD said BRUIN's purpose in contacting him was to secure a contribution for the COMMUNIST PARTY. GOLD said that the two of them walked over to Houston Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, where GOLD purchased a loose leaf notebook in the book store for use in GOLD's work at the Philadelphia General Hospital. During the time they were together, GOLD advised BRUIN that he was being questioned by two FBI Agents. BRUIN wanted to know why they were questioning him, and GOLD told him that something in his past had come to light, but he thought he had covered it up sufficiently, and he did not believe anything would come of the interviews. He said BRUIN warned him that he should not tell the FBI Agents anything. He said BRUIN is now selling newspapers in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, is married, and has two children.

He said BRUIN told him that his wife had been ill for two or three years, and early in 1950 was a "neurotic". GOLD said he knows of no other steady employment BRUIN has had, and he believes that since BRUIN left Drexel Institute, he has been employed mainly by labor unions. GOLD said that in about 1936, BRUIN persuaded him to join the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians -- CIO. GOLD said he did actually join, but he never attended a meeting or visited the headquarters.

The above is the extent of information supplied by HARRY GOLD regarding his association with BRUIN.

In connection with the case entitled "THOMAS L. BLACK, was; ESPIONAGE - R" (Bureau File 65-59181), BLACK was interviewed by SAs WILLIAM B. WELTE and ROBERT W. HOLMES on June 27, 1950. BLACK admitted committing industrial espionage for the Soviets during the 1930's. With regard to his acquaintance with BRUIN, BLACK advised that one Saturday afternoon, at a time which he recalls as the summer of 1935, HARRY GOLD appeared at his apartment in Newark, New Jersey with a man whom he introduced as JOSEPH BRODSKY. BLACK did not know this man, and had no knowledge that GOLD was bringing him to his apartment.

Upon arriving there, GOLD suggested that BRODSKY take a shower, and while he was doing this, GOLD told BLACK that BRODSKY was a fellow student at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. He told BLACK that BRODSKY was studying Chemical Engineering, and BRODSKY either had been or was at that time a member of the Young Communist League in Philadelphia. BRODSKY was born in the United States of Russian parentage, and according to BLACK, after his mother's death, BRODSKY's

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father took him back to Russia. He believed this was just after the Russian Revolution. For a period of time, BRODSKY became separated from his father in Russia, and they were subsequently reunited, whereupon they returned to the United States, where JOSEPH BRODSKY was raised and educated. GOLD considered BRODSKY excellent material from which to develop a Soviet Agent because of his sympathy with the Communist regime in Russia. GOLD brought BRODSKY to BLACK's apartment in order for BLACK to size up BRODSKY.

BLACK informed that he spent considerable time talking to BRODSKY. BRODSKY expressed to BLACK the ideas that were advanced by the Communists during that time. In addition to that, BRODSKY felt that a Communist, even though he were to enter the field of Soviet espionage, could not disassociate himself from the mass movements, particularly the labor union movement. Because of the latter arguments of BRODSKY, BLACK, when he submitted a written report on BRODSKY to his Soviet superior, expressed the opinion in his sketch that BRODSKY was not ideologically suited for Soviet espionage, and should not be recruited by them in view of the fact that BRODSKY did not see the need for the disassociation from the mass movement. BLACK said he knew it was GOLD's intention to introduce BRODSKY to GOLD's Soviet superior. GOLD never mentioned to BLACK the outcome of BRODSKY's being considered for Soviet espionage.

About a year ago, BLACK said he asked GOLD what had become of BRODSKY, and GOLD told him BRODSKY was now a salesman, was married, and had two children, and was living in Philadelphia. GOLD made no mention to BLACK of BRODSKY's being engaged in espionage activities at the present time, or of ever engaging in espionage work. BLACK never met BRODSKY on more than this one occasion.

9/5 BLACK said that on the occasion when BRODSKY was at his apartment, BRODSKY seemed to know he was there to be considered as an applicant for the Soviet espionage apparatus. BRODSKY admitted to BLACK, to the best of BLACK's recollection, that he was a member of the Young Communist League.

BLACK was shown a photograph of JACK BRUIN, was., Joseph Brodsky, and he identified this as being the individual introduced to him by HARRY GOLD as being JOSEPH BRODSKY.

Regarding the report that BLACK submitted to his superior on BRODSKY, BLACK advised that GOLD told him he would be asked to submit a biographical report on BRODSKY. BLACK said that in view of this, he went ahead and prepared the report and, upon seeing his Soviet superior, ~~PETERSEN~~, furnished the report to him.

9/5 BLACK claimed he had no information to offer in addition to this regarding JOHN JACK BRUIN. (KNOWN TO GOLD as "Paul Smith".)

-9-
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Re fax
to ARMY

[REDACTED]

The files of the State Department, at Washington, D. C., contain no record that a passport had been applied for, or issued to the subject under his true name or known aliases.

1/5

COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

A. Proof of Membership.

HARRY GOLD advised he first met BRUIN at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia around 1934. He informed that BRUIN was at that time an open Communist, and was going about attempting to recruit other students.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that a meeting of the 6th Congressional District of the COMMUNIST PARTY was held on January 10, 1944 in a club room on the third floor above the Bliss Drug Store, 60th Street and Haverford Avenue. This informant advised that several times during the meeting the name of JACK BRUIN was mentioned, and after the meeting, the informant found a note, on the outside of which was written "JACK BRUIN". The note stated, "JACK, May I have some material? One of the comrades agreed to take BOBBY for an hour tomorrow afternoon." The informant stated that BRUIN took an active part in the evening's proceedings.

1/5

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b7D

Confidential Informant T-4 further advised that

[REDACTED]

1/5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. Activities on Behalf of COMMUNIST PARTY.

o/s
2
The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, dated Thursday, May 1, 1930, carried a story in the Night Extra edition on Page 3, Column 2, reflecting that police had arrested eight members of a "Communist group", who were charged with "painting Soviet Union invitations to join the May Day activities in red paint on the sidewalk of a cigar company's plant," at 9th Street and Columbia Avenue. The group was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate CONNER. Among those arrested was JOHN BRUIN, age 18, Oxford Street near 32nd.

It is noted that BRUIN was born May 12, 1912, and would have been 18 in 1930. It is also noted that 32nd and Oxford Streets is near two former addresses of BRUIN's; namely, 3221 Columbia Avenue and 3222 Turner Street.

HARRY GOLD advised that JACK BRUIN had submitted to him a biographical sketch of BRUIN. This sketch, which has been quoted previously in this report, states, among other things, that BRUIN has "been connected with the Revolutionary Movement since 1925; organized first Left-wing Children's group in Philadelphia; did Anti-Military work in 1931 and 1932 in The Citizens' Military Training Camps."

In May of 1944, Confidential Informant T-3 advised that [REDACTED]

b1
[REDACTED] (C)
Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability [REDACTED]

b7D
[REDACTED]
Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability [REDACTED]

o/s
b7D
C. General.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-18, of known reliability, [REDACTED]

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9/s of Midland Export Corporation, Philadelphia File 65-4412, of which the New York Office is origin. This is an ESPIONAGE - R case, but there is no indication with the limited information gleaned from the mail cover to identify one with the other.

The indices of this office contain no information regarding ED QUIGLEY, 1407 South Ringgold Street, Philadelphia.

In the details of this report, it is noted that GOLD refers to an individual whose name he now recalls to be TOM JACKSON, who, in 1947, he believed was working at the Baldwin Locomotive Company in Eddystone. It is believed that GOLD probably had in mind 1937, since he has claimed his memory fails him to the extent that he has just a vague recollection of JACKSON, and is not even sure of the name. This is mentioned since, if he knew JACKSON in 1947, his memory probably could be more easily refreshed. It is contemplated GOLD will be reinterviewed regarding this individual.

It is also contemplated GOLD will be reinterviewed regarding the unknown individual who was a friend of BRUIN's, and who lived on Walnut Street around 20th or 22nd Streets. Efforts will be made to secure additional information regarding this person in an attempt to identify him.

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subject's true name or aliases. It is observed the subject, at the time the trip was made, was only four years of age, and in all probability, the record, if any, of such trip, would be under the father's or the mother's name.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will make an indices check for the above individuals.

Will check the records of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Eddystone, in an attempt to identify the TOM JACKSON, said by GOLD to have been a draftsman or mechanical engineer at the Baldwin Plant. It is noted GOLD mentioned the period of employment as 1947, but it is believed probable he had in mind 1937.

If efforts to locate JACKSON through this medium are not successful, will reinterview HARRY GOLD in an attempt to secure additional information from him regarding this individual.

Will reinterview HARRY GOLD and will attempt to secure additional information from him regarding the unknown individual who was introduced to him by BRUIN around 1936 or 1937. GOLD recalled this individual lived around 20th or 22nd and Walnut Streets in Philadelphia.

Will secure from GOLD, if possible, any additional information he may have regarding BRUIN's participation in the Soviet espionage apparatus.

Will through available sources, attempt to identify ED QUIGLEY, 1407 South Ringgold Street.

Will, after the above investigation has been completed, request Bureau authority to interview BRUIN regarding his acquaintance with HARRY GOLD and THOMAS L. BLACK, and will question him as to his own activities in connection with the Soviet Espionage apparatus.

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REFERENCE: *o/s* [Report of SA WILLIAM R. BILLINO, Philadelphia, December 20, 1949.
Butel, June 21, 1950 in case of "HARRY GOLD", was.; ESPIONAGE - R".
o/s [Philadelphia tel, June 22, 1950.
Philadelphia tel, July 12, 1950 in "HARRY GOLD" case.
Philadelphia letter, July 17, 1950.
Bureau Lab report, July 28, 1950.
o/s [Philadelphia letter, August 9, 1950.
WFO letter to Bureau, September 13, 1950.
Philadelphia letter, September 22, 1950.
Bureau Lab reports, September 27, 1950 and October 4, 1950.

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NY
1A

[REDACTED]

150

[REDACTED]

160

[REDACTED]

170

ST
cc
ET

cc: Philadelphia
cc: NY 62-10307

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - EXEMPT

DATE 7/10/87 BY 13246/MLT/10

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JAN 13 1967

EWB:DA
65-15357

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2-12

100-172137-1

Letter to Director
NY 65-15357

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SAC, NEW YORK

January 24, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

TOP SECRET

JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
NY 69-19357

Bourlet 1/12/51 setting forth result of interview of Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning this subject.

New York is requested to prepare an appropriate investigative report reflecting the information obtained during this interview.

Reference is also made to New York teletype dated January 17, 1951, reflecting that during a recent interview Harry Gold stated that Bruin had furnished the names of two individuals at the Philadelphia Navy Yard who could be recruited for espionage work. Gold recalled these names as Joseph Schultz and one Epstein.

You will recall that during earlier interviews Harry Gold related that he had submitted the names of various individuals, fictitious and real, as possible espionage recruits, though he said that he never developed any of these individuals. Among these persons he named one Joseph Schultz and one Herbert Epstein.

Enclosed herewith for New York are the reports of Special Agent Albert Rumbaken, dated September 5, 1950, at Philadelphia, and Special Agent William E. Naylor, dated August 3, 1950, at Philadelphia, concerning Joseph Schultz and Herbert Epstein, respectively.

New York is requested to reinterview Harry Gold concerning this matter in an effort to determine whether the individuals mentioned by Bruin are identical with the Joseph Schultz and Herbert Epstein in the enclosed reports. It will be noted that it would be most unusual that Bruin would suggest possible recruits bearing names identical with those recruits earlier suggested by Gold himself. The seeming discrepancies should be cleared up.

In connection with this matter the attention of the New York Office is called to the investigation of Marion Schultz, who was known to [redacted] as having some possible bearing on this matter.

To: [redacted]
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

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cc: Philadelphia

COMM-FBI

JAN 24 1951

MAILED 11

TOP SECRET

Classified by 3543 PWT/VA
Declassify on: OADR 7/10/6

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DATE 1/10/91 BY SP-10/11/91

JOHN JACK BRUIN, WAS, ESP - R, RE PHILA LETTER TO BUREAU, JAN.
SIX, LAST. HARRY GOLD ADVISED ON JAN. SEVENTEEN, FIFTY THAT NUMEROUS
MEETINGS HE HELD WITH SUBJECT IN PUBLIC LIBRARY AT PHILA. IN
NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN WERE INITIATED BY BRUIN WHO DESIRED TO BE
RECRUITED INTO ESPIONAGE WORK. GOLD STATED THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS
RELUCTANT TO SEE BRUIN, HE FELT HE WAS OBLIGATED TO HIM FOR HAVING
KEY MADE TO DR. GUSTAV REICH'S OFFICE AND WOULD AGREE TO MEET HIM.
AT THESE MEETINGS SUBJECT TRIED TO PERSUADE GOLD TO ARRANGE AN INTRO-
DUCTION FOR HIM WITH GOLD-S PRINCIPAL, STEVE SWARTZ, BUT GOLD KEPT
STALLING HIM OFF. GOLD RECALLED THAT AT ONE MEETING,
SUBJECT FURNISHED THE NAMES OF TWO INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED AT THE PHILA
NAVY YARD WHO COULD BE RECRUITED FOR ESPIONAGE WORK. GOLD STATED THAT
TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION THEIR NAMES WERE JOSEPH SCHULTZ /PH/
AND ONE EPSTEIN /PH/. GOLD STATED THAT HE REPORTED THIS INFO CONCERNING
EPSTEIN AND SCHULTZ TO SWARTZ WHO SUDDENLY EXPRESSED AN INTEREST
IN SUBJECT AND INSTRUCTED GOLD TO OBTAIN BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON BRUIN.

END OF PAGE ONE
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INDEXED - 77

JAN 27 1951

EX-35

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170 2475137 05W1039

170 2475137 05W1039

PAGE TWO

GOLD STATED THAT HE DID NOT CONTACT EITHER EPSTEIN OR SCHULTZ. PHILA REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER JOSEPH SCHULTZ OR ONE EPSTEIN WERE EMPLOYED AT THE PHILA NAVY YARD IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. AND CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION.

170 2475137 05W1039

SCHEIDT

PH ACK AND DISC WA HFC WITH NK

PH X NY R 2 PH WL

cc Mr Ramsey

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

NY FILE NO. **65-15357** **JF**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/19/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/2;5/29;6/14/51	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT W. COHOLAN
TITLE JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

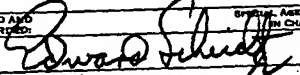
HARRY GOLD advised that in January or February, 1938, subject arranged a meeting with an unknown individual who desired to go to Russia. GOLD advised this unknown man lived in 2100 Block Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was employed in Laboratory, meeting Gimbels merchandise. At that time the unknown individual told GOLD that he had information that pertained to a new type of textile fiber which would be useful for military purposes. GOLD stated that he later reported this to his Soviet superior STEVE SWARTZ, who told GOLD that the Soviet Union was not interested in textiles or taking anyone to the Soviet Union. Information concerning this unknown individual set forth. GOLD advised that he has no additional information to offer concerning any espionage activities on the part of BRUIN.

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/10/87 BY SP-6/BJD/STP
 100-177884-60
 ESW/STP
 4-18-52

DETAILS:

100-177884-60
 9-21-57
 ESW/STP

On February 2, 1951, HARRY GOLD, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, who was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 8, 1950, was interviewed at City Prison, New York City, by Special Agent HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN. It will be recalled that GOLD

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 100-177884-60 JUN 21 1951 18 V. J. [unclear] ESW/STP </div> <div> RECORDED - 12 INDEXED - 12 </div> </div>
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NY 65-15357

previously furnished information about an unknown man he met in late 1936 or 1937 through JOHN JACK BRUIN. Subject suggested that GOLD meet this unknown man, as GOLD may possibly have an interest in him. GOLD stated that he accompanied BRUIN to an apartment in the 2100 Block of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he met this unknown man. This man worked for Gimbels Brothers Bureau of Standards, a private firm and testing organization which sets standards for Gimbels merchandise. GOLD said that the reason BRUIN thought he would be interested in this man was that the man had some information on a "marvelous new fiber or fabric" which GOLD said might have been nylon. GOLD said that this man wanted to go to the Soviet Union and wanted to work there. GOLD also stated that he subsequently brought the above information to the attention of his Soviet superior, whom he knew as PAUL SMITH, who rejected the idea.

On February 2, 1951, HARRY GOLD furnished the following additional information concerning this unknown individual:

GOLD further advised that he now remembers that he met the unknown man with BRUIN on an icy, snowy day in January or February, 1938, around 6:00 or 7:00 p.m. GOLD said that BRUIN knew this individual well. He stated that he believes there was a complete misconception as to the reason that he and BRUIN contacted the unknown man, explaining that he, GOLD, thought that the unknown man was going to give him some information for the Soviets, and the unknown man thought that GOLD could put him in touch with someone who would help him to go to Russia. GOLD said that he knew the unknown individual wanted to use his access to the information concerning the "marvelous new fabric" as a wedge to gain access to the Soviet Union. GOLD stated that although he previously stated that he brought this information to the attention of his Soviet superior, whom he knew as PAUL SMITH, he now stated that he recalls that this information was given to his Soviet superior, known to him as STEVE SWARTZ, who rejected the whole idea.

NY 65-15357

On May 29, 1951, HARRY GOLD identified photographs of buildings located in the area of the 2100 Block, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the block where the unknown individual resided. GOLD felt certain that the house was not at either end of the block and he thought the unknown individual resided at either 2107, 2109 or 2111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In discussing the unknown man, GOLD stated that he was about four or five years older than GOLD himself, and he remembered that he was very kind to his wife, having, during GOLD's presence, asked her if she had found it difficult walking home, questioning her concerning the slippery conditions of the streets. GOLD advised that he recalls that the unknown man told him that the information that he had pertained to a new type of textile fiber which put others in discard and which would be useful for military purposes. He also recalled that his superior, STEVE SWARTZ, after receiving a report from GOLD about this individual, later told GOLD that it was of no interest to "them" and the Soviets were not interested in textiles or taking anyone to the Soviet Union. GOLD stated that he also recalled that the unknown man had a superior attitude, as though he thought the Soviet Union had no chance to get this textile process without him giving it, and GOLD said he thinks this man may have wanted to go to the Soviet Union to set up such a process and possibly to return to the United States with a monetary gain, but GOLD said that at the time this incident actually took place, he, GOLD, thought the man actually wanted to settle in Russia. GOLD further advised that he had the feeling that the unknown man was living beyond his means and would be the type to accept money for the information he furnished. GOLD stated that it is possible that the Soviets contacted him directly after advising GOLD they were not interested. GOLD made the statement that a man sincere enough to go to the Soviet Union, would be apt to do anything for them. GOLD further stated that the unknown man had indicated that he was quite important in the laboratory which tested Gimbels merchandise; in fact, that he was quite near the top in that laboratory.

GOLD furnished the following description of the unknown individual:

NY 65-15357

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	About 30 (1938)
Height	5'9"
Weight	150 to 155 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark
Eyes	Brown
Nose	Long and straight
Complexion	Light
Marital Status	Married
Children	None
Profession	Chemistry or related profession, but may have been an Economist.

GOLD was of the opinion that he held at least a Master's Degree.

The following is a description of the unknown man's wife:

Age	Approximately 30 (1938)
Height	5'6"
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark
Occupation	School teacher (high or junior high)

In connection with JOHN JACK BRUIN, GOLD advised that he has no additional information to offer regarding BRUIN's participation in Soviet espionage, other than what he has previously reported.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (100-177884)

DATE: 10/9/51

FROM :

SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT:

JOHN JACK BRUIN, was
ESPIONAGE - R

According to New York letter, dated 1/12/51, Confidential
Security Informant reported to SA EDWARD W. BUCKLEY of the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MRS. JOAN JACK BRUIN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

OCT 11 1951

JWmbq
100-5832

EX-105

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65 DEC 10 1951

Director

10/9/51

o/s
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[REDACTED]

It will be recalled that HARRY GOLD advised that between the time he was contacted by agents of the Philadelphia Office on 5/15/50 and the date he confessed to his espionage activities on 5/22/50, he saw BRUIN at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. He said BRUIN had called him and wanted to talk to him. GOLD stated that BRUIN's purpose in contacting him was to secure a contribution for the COMMUNIST PARTY. During the time of this contact, GOLD advised BRUIN that he was being questioned by two FBI Agents. BRUIN wanted to know why they were questioning him and GOLD told him that something in his past had come to light, but he thought he had covered it up sufficiently and he did not believe anything would come of the interviews. GOLD said BRUIN warned that he should not tell the FBI Agents anything.

o/s
b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Director

10/9/51

There are no leads outstanding in this case. Therefore, in view of information that the subject has dropped out of the party and in the absence of indications of current party activity, it is recommended that the Bureau authorize this office to interview BRUIN concerning his association with HARRY GOLD and TOM BLACK and other individuals known to BRUIN who were involved with them and concerning the identities of all individuals known to him who are aware of his involvement in Soviet espionage.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-177884)

DATE: 8/5/52

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-5832)

SUBJECT: JACK BRUIN
ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet 6/30/52.

[REDACTED]

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

HCB/kms

cc

65-4307 (HARRY GOLD)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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subject furnished biographical sketch of self which GOLD turned over to STEVE. Also two lists of possible contacts which included name TOM JACKSON plus a report on JACKSON furnished by subject. Additional information furnished GOLD by subject set forth.

-- P --

DETAILS:

At Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

On July 16, 1952, HARRY GOLD was interviewed by SA W. JAMES WOOD, and furnished the following signed statement relative to his activities and contacts with JOHN JACK BRUIN.

The statement obtained from GOLD is herewith set forth as follows:

"Lewisburg, Penna.

July 16, 1952

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to W. JAMES WOOD, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to get me to make this statement and I realize it can be used in a court of law.

"I first met JOE BRODSKY in February of 1934; we were both students in the evening school at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. JOE and I, as part of the curriculum in chemical engineering, were taking a course in college physics there. My acquaintance with him continued all through our studies at Drexel and up to the time we both graduated in June of 1936. After that I saw BRODSKY, sometimes steadily over a period of time, and sometimes very sporadically with large gaps

"of almost a year. When I first met BRODSKY I knew him as JOSEPH BRODSKY. Sometime in 1935 he told me that he also used the names JOHN BRUIN and JOSEPH BRUIN in connection with his membership in the Communist Party.

"From the beginning of our acquaintance, BRODSKY was very outspoken about being a Communist and a member of the Communist Party; this was so even in the presence of various other students in chemical engineering courses at Drexel, in fact, he frankly tried to convert several of them, but without success. However, because of his good-natured approach, his politics were not resented. Because I expressed liberal thoughts and sympathy with Communism, BRODSKY and I became close friends. He tried to get me to join the Communist Party but I told him I was far too busy, what with a full-time job and going to school in the evening.

"In 1929 and 1930 I had worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, in Philadelphia, then I quit to go back to school. I again went to work for this company in late March or early April, 1932. In December of 1932 I was let out by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, during a general layoff. I then obtained work in Jersey City, New Jersey, at the Holbrook Manufacturing Company soap firm. The man who turned over his job to me (he was leaving for a better one with the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N.J.) was TOM BLACK. I stayed at the Holbrook Company until September, 1933, and then returned to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, that same month.

"BLACK and I continued as friends and it was in the early fall of 1934 that at BLACK's behest I began to furnish him technical data for the Soviet Union, this data being obtained from the processes as operated by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and its subsidiaries. In order to obtain the data concerning such processes I needed ready access to the office of Dr. GUSTAVE T. REICH, the Research Director for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Therefore, in the early spring of 1935, I asked BRODSKY if he knew of any place where I could get a key duplicated from a wax impression, and told him it was

"a very important matter. BRODSKY wanted to know why I wanted the key and I told him that I was obtaining technical information on chemical processes for the Soviet Union and needed they key in order to have ready access to the files were the data was kept.

"This disclosure was necessary, I felt, because BRODSKY at first did not seem enthusiastic, but when I told him of the true nature of my objective he readily agreed to do what he could. He told me that there was a machinist and locksmith, a Communist Party member, whom he could get to duplicate the key from a wax impression. I furnished BRODSKY with a wax impression of the key to Dr. REICH's office, so that the type of blank could be duplicate. For the fabrication of the key itself, I drew a very careful outline with a very sharp pencil on onionskin paper. BRODSKY had originally wanted the key itself but this I was unable to get out of the plant.

"On the first attempt the key did not quite work, so I redrew the outline, both of the original key and the duplicate which had been furnished. BRODSKY took the duplicate back and when he returned it to me it worked fine. I should note that he furnished me with two duplicates. Through the use of the key I was able to obtain data from the files of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company from a period of 1935 to 1938 and then from 1940 to about 1941. I never knew the identity of the locksmith who made the duplicate keys.

"From this time until about June of 1936 BRODSKY was after me to introduce him to Soviet Agents so that he, too, could engage in obtaining information for the Soviet Union. I was too busy at the time, however, to take any action along this line.

"In the summer of 1936 BRODSKY induced me to become a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, which I did, principally, to get him off my neck about introducing him to my Soviet superior, who at that time was a man whom I knew as STEVE.

"During the late summer of 1936 one of the inducements which I offered to STEVE for meeting BRODSKY was the submission of a report on one TOM JACKSON, a mechanical engineer with Baldwin Locomotive Company. BRODSKY submitted a report on JACKSON to me as a possible source of information, especially with regard to a certain type of military tank which Baldwin was supposed to manufacture. I turned this report over to STEVE. At that time BRODSKY told me that JACKSON was a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians. I do not know what the relationship of BRODSKY was to JACKSON, but he had met him through the FAECT and apparently knew him well enough to furnish biographical data on him.

"After June of 1936, BRODSKY intensified his entreaties to introduce him to my Soviet superior until, to placate him, I had to produce tangible evidence that I was, in fact, trying to get him into the espionage set-up. For this purpose I went with BRODSKY to Newark, New Jersey, where I introduced him to TOM BLACK. We stayed overnight at BLACK's apartment. I received censure from both parties for this effort: from BRODSKY because he thought that I was going to, then and there, introduce him to a Russian Agent; from BLACK because I had been so injudicious as to reveal myself to BRUIN without having received, from the Russians, approval for such act. The date of this occurrence was sometime around March or April, 1937. In any event, it was only a few weeks prior to the closing down of the Manhattan Transfer Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York City and Newark. Nothing came of the meeting at that time.

"BRODSKY continued his efforts to have himself introduced to a Soviet Agent, and after a period in which I make many requests of STEVE, a meeting between the two finally was arranged, to take place in New York City. Before STEVE would consent to this he asked me to have BRODSKY submit a biographical sketch of himself.

"plus a list of possible contacts whom BRODSKY could furnish. In particular, STEVE became interested when he learned that some of BRODSKY's prospective sources of information were men who worked at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The biographical sketch, plus the list of contacts, was turned over to STEVE by me.

"In addition to the list of names given to me by BRODSKY as possible contacts, and which I turned over to STEVE at the time I furnished him with the biographical sketch on BRODSKY, it is my recollection that BRODSKY furnished me with one subsequent list of names, which I also turned over to STEVE. This second list was given to STEVE prior to the time BRODSKY met STEVE personally, as will be set out later. The only name I can recall on these lists is the name of TOM JACKSON.

"In about February of 1937, BRODSKY introduced me to a man who was a chemist for the Gimbels Brothers Bureau of Standards in Philadelphia. I met this man at his apartment on Walnut Street in Philadelphia. Prior to our meeting BRODSKY had told me that this man was willing to furnish information on a revolutionary new synthetic textile fiber. On meeting the chemist, however, I found that he was principally interested in going to the Soviet Union himself and setting up the process for the manufacture of this fiber. I made a report on this to STEVE, and here again I was censured for having proceeded on my own.

"At about this same time, and also prior to the time BRODSKY met STEVE, BRODSKY gave me a report on a special type of high compression turbine for use in submarines, which turbines were manufactured by the DeLaval Company of Trenton, New Jersey. Actually, this was not a report on the turbine itself but instead was a report as to the availability of such information. When such information was relayed by me to STEVE he was interested in such information, and I believe that this was instrumental in STEVE's finally agreeing to meet with BRODSKY.

"About two months after I had introduced BRODSKY to TOM BLACK, I make arrangements to have STEVE meet

"with BRODSKY. The meeting was scheduled in New York, in Harlem, somewhere along 125th Street. I went there with BRODSKY, however, STEVE did not show up. A later meeting was arranged a week or so afterward. This meeting took place a little distance above Columbia University, just off Broadway, in New York City. I introduced the two men and, according to previous arrangements with STEVE, left them.

X "It is my recollection that thereafter I met with BRODSKY in Penn Station and returned with him to Philadelphia. He was very enthusiastic about the possibilities of his now working directly with the Soviet Union. However, on succeeding meetings with BRODSKY, up to the late summer or early fall of 1937, JOE told me that the whole matter had fallen apart however, I never received any indication of how the affair with BRODSKY was progressing, nor did I receive any censure. BRODSKY told me he was no longer seeing STEVE. At that time BRODSKY commented to me as to what a dreary life a person such as STEVE was living, going to obscure little neighborhood movies, waiting apprehensively on street corners, eating in cheap, out-of-the-way restaurants, and working at often futile efforts to get people to furnish information.

"I saw BRODSKY more or less regularly up until the late summer of 1938, when I left Philadelphia to attend Xavier University in Cincinnati. At this time I told JOE that the true purpose of my moving to Cincinnati was to be near a potential source of information. Before I left JOE told me to be sure to keep in touch with him because he himself might uncover people who might possibly furnish data.

"During the two years that I was at Xavier I saw JOE possibly once or twice, but we renewed our acquaintance in 1940 when I returned permanently to Philadelphia.

"In the fall of 1940, after my return to Philadelphia from Cincinnati, my new Soviet superior, SAM, questioned me about the possibility of again utilizing BRODSKY as a source of possible espionage contacts. I thereupon questioned JOE and he told me that he knew of a man who worked for a firm in or near Phoenixville,

"Penna., which firm manufactured abrasive wheels and abrasive compounds of the type used in working up steel for the manufacture of objects of military value. JOE's approach to this man was to be that of a cash payment with an explanation that the information was to be used in South America by a firm which wished to set itself up in the same business. I submitted to SAM the general outline of the information available but he thereupon said that it had been decided not to have any further contacts with BRODSKY, and as a result I told JOE that such information was already available to the Soviet Union and not to pursue the matter any further.

"From 1940 on to 1950 JOE and I met only sporadically. As it usually occurred, JOE would call me and I would meet him somewhere downtown or possibly at the Public Library in Logan Square, the latter one of our favorite rendezvous. During practically all of these contacts JOE would ask me to make monetary contributions of one kind or other to some Communist or Communist front cause. I usually did, but never in the amounts requested inasmuch as I did not have the money. During this period JOE frequently asked me whether I was continuing to work with Soviet Agents and up until 1945 my answer was yes, but I never disclosed the nature of my activities.

"After 1946, in response to JOE's questions, I told him that I had lost contact with Soviet Agents and had been sitting quietly by.

"Sometime during this period, I believe it was in about 1943 or 1944, JOE told me that he had some information concerning an inflatable life raft, or something similar, which he would be glad to furnish me. I was busy at the time, however, and was not interested.

"JOE was also aware of the fact that I was due to be inducted into the service in April of 1942 and he questioned me then about what was being done about continuing my espionage work. I told him that I had already made arrangements to have the matter carried forward.

"The years 1946 to 1948 I worked as chief chemist for the firm of A. Brothman Associates in New York City. When I returned to Philadelphia in 1948 BRODSKY and I continued to see each other at more or less rare intervals, sometimes as much as a half-year apart. It should be noted here that my mother and, after her death in 1947, my brother, both had an intense personal dislike for BRODSKY and should he call when I was not at home, they would never relay any message. Part of the reason for this personal dislike was that he had openly espoused Communism in front of them and both my brother and mother were afraid that he might in some way involve me in a Communist activity which would cause me to lose my job. Further, they knew that JOE was constantly dunning me for one Communist cause or other.

"On Thursday, May 18, 1950, during the week prior to my arrest and during which I was being interrogated by Agents of the FBI, I met JOE outside Philadelphia General Hospital during the noon hour. He had come to meet me by prearrangement made a week or two previous for the purpose of obtaining some money from me for a Communist cause. At this time I did make a small payment to him, somewhere between \$3 and \$5, and during our talk I told him that I was being questioned by the FBI. I said that I thought everything would be all right and that the entire matter would be disposed of by Friday or early the following week, and that I would then call him and let him know how I had made out. I said that I would merely say I was all right. JOE advised me, however, not to call at all for at least several months and to play it safe on all accounts. He also admonished me not to try to convert the FBI men to the Communist way of thinking. He especially told me to admit nothing under any circumstances to the FBI, even if I felt myself trapped by their questions. He even refused to take the small sum of money which I had promised him, saying that I might possibly need it, but I insisted on his taking the \$3 or \$5 which I offered.

"This was the last time that I ever saw, or had any contact with, JOE BRODSKY.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-5832

"I have read this statement, consisting of five typewritten pages, and it is true to the best of my present recollection. I have made the necessary corrections, initialed each correction, and initialed each page.

/s/ HARRY GOLD

"Witnessed:

/s/ W. JAMES WOOD
Special Agent, FBI
Lewisburg, Penna.

--- P ---

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office as information inasmuch as the New York Office may be called upon to conduct investigation in this matter.

Leads

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
AT PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

*all
copy*
0/5

- * Will interview THOMAS L. BLACK in detail concerning all phases of his knowledge of the subject and obtain a signed statement embodying this information.
- * Will at an appropriate time request Bureau authority to interview THOMAS ALBION JACKSON regarding his association, if any, with the subject.
- * Will identify and at an appropriate time request Bureau authority to interview the unknown chemist regarding his knowledge of BRUIN and the latter's connection with GOLD.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JACK WEST, 5/29/52, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-177884)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-5832)

SUBJECT: JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
OO - PHILADELPHIA

DATE: 12/31/52

J.L.R. 8

Reference is made to reports of SAs MAURICE C. CARROLL and PAUL B. GIBSON dated 10/7/52 and 12/31/52 respectively at Philadelphia.

Rerep dated 10/7/52 set forth leads to identify and at an appropriate time request Bureau authority to interview the unknown chemist regarding his knowledge of BRUIN and BRUIN's connection with GOLD, and also to request Bureau authority to interview THOMAS ALBION JACKSON regarding his association, if any, with BRUIN.

With regard to the unknown chemist, he has tentatively been identified as HERBERT SPENCER SCHENKER.

By letter dated 12/24/52, captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Chemist, Philadelphia 1937 HARRY GOLD - Informant, ESPIONAGE - R" (Bufile 65-60854), Bureau authority has been requested to interview SCHENKER concerning the allegation of HARRY GOLD. It was pointed out in the letter that SCHENKER is presently employed as a Business Analyst, Consumers Goods & Service Division of the Philadelphia Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, and that he has been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. As of 12/22/52, SCHENKER's file at OPS reveals that no decision as yet has been reached regarding the adjudication of his case by the Second U. S. Civil Service Regional Loyalty Board. Providing authority for this interview is granted, results of the interview will accordingly also be reported in instant file.

With regard to THOMAS ALBION JACKSON (Bufile 65-60405), he is subject of PH File 65-4610. Investigation of JACKSON was based on information furnished by HARRY GOLD to the effect that in 1937, STEVE SWARTZ, GOLD's Soviet Superior, began pressing GOLD for names of possible recruits for espionage. GOLD said he contacted BRUIN and obtained names of individuals, as well as their backgrounds, and submitted this information to SWARTZ. The only name that BRUIN furnished which GOLD was able to recall was that of TOM JACKSON. An exhaustive investigation to date

PEG:cab

cc: PH 65-4610
PH 65-4718

REGISTERED MAIL

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PH 100-5832
Director, FBI

12/31/52

concerning JACKSON has failed to indicate that JACKSON has been implicated in Soviet Espionage in addition to the above, and the investigation has failed to indicate that JACKSON has been a member of the Communist Party. A recommendation that JACKSON be interviewed concerning GOLD's allegation will be submitted in the very near future, following the completion of remaining investigation in the JACKSON case. Accordingly, no recommendation concerning an interview with JACKSON is made at this time. Providing Bureau authority is granted to interview JACKSON when requested, the results of the interview will be reported in instant file as well as the JACKSON file.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 12/31/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/16/52	REPORT MADE BY PAUL B. GIBSON (cab)
TITLE JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Signed statement obtained from THOMAS ELACK, an admitted Soviet agent, who states that he met BRUIN, known to him as JOSEPH BRODSKY, through HARRY GOLD about the Summer of 1935 or 1936, when GOLD brought BRUIN to ELACK's apartment at Newark, N. J. ELACK states GOLD brought subject for ELACK to evaluate BRUIN for possible use as Soviet agent. ELACK submitted unfavorable report to his Soviet superiors concerning BRUIN because BRUIN was not ideologically suited for espionage work. GOLD implied to ELACK that it was GOLD's intention to introduce subject to GOLD's Soviet Superior.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

On December 16, 1952, THOMAS L. ELACK, an admitted Soviet agent, was interviewed by SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN and reporting agent, and furnished the following signed statement relative to his contact with JOHN JACK BRUIN.

The statement obtained from ELACK is herewith set forth as follows:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 RAB/ST

ON 7/10/82

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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67 JAN-12 1953

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"GOLD considered BRODSKY as excellent material from which to develop a Soviet agent because of BRODSKY's sympathy with the Communist regime in Russia. GOLD brought BRODSKY to my apartment in order for me to size BRODSKY up for possible use as a Soviet espionage agent.

"After BRODSKY finished his shower, I spent considerable time in talking to him which for the most part was done in the presence of GOLD. BRODSKY expressed to me ideas which were advanced by the Communists during that period. In addition to that BRODSKY stated that he felt that a Communist, even though he were to enter the field of Soviet espionage, should not disassociate himself from the mass movement, particularly the labor union movement. Because of this belief on the part of BRODSKY, when I submitted a written report on BRODSKY to my Soviet superior, I expressed the opinion that BRODSKY was not ideologically suited for Soviet espionage and should not be recruited in view of the fact BRODSKY could not see the need for the disassociation from the mass movements.

"GOLD implied to me that it was GOLD's intention to introduce BRODSKY to GOLD's Soviet Superior.

"Sometime in 1948 or 1949 I asked GOLD what became of BRODSKY. GOLD told me that BRODSKY was then a salesman and that he was married and living in Phila.

o/s ["At the time BRODSKY was at my apartment he seemed to know that he was under consideration for use in the Soviet espionage apparatus. I cannot recall specifically on what I base this belief but I do recall that I had such a general belief about BRODSKY. To the best of my recollection BRODSKY admitted to me that he was a member of the Young Communist League.

"I submitted a biographical report on BRODSKY to my Soviet superior because I was advised by GOLD that I would be asked for one by my Soviet superior. I would like to state that the instance when GOLD introduced BRODSKY to me was the only time I was in contact with BRODSKY.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office as information inasmuch as the New York Office may be called upon to conduct investigation in this matter.

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will, if Bureau authority is granted to interview HERBERT SPENCER SCHENKER, who has tentatively been identified as the unknown chemist, report results of this interview in instant case. Bureau authority for this interview has been requested in Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated 12/24/52, captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Chemist, Philadelphia 1937 HARRY GOLD - Informant, ESPIONAGE - R."

95 [Will report results of interview in instant case with THOMAS ALBION JACKSON, concerning whom a recommendation for interview will be submitted in the very near future in JACKSON's own case file, PH File 65-4610.

REFERENCE: Report SA MAURICE C. CARROLL dated 10/7/52 at Philadelphia, Pa.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2-16-53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-3,4-53	REPORT MADE BY PAUL B. GIBSON (AJGH)
TITLE JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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G.I.R.-6*

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DETAILS:

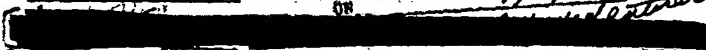
At Philadelphia, Pa.

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[REDACTED]

A photograph of HARRY GOLD was exhibit
[REDACTED] not know this individual.

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PH 19045832

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[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 4/21/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/30/53	REPORT MADE BY PAUL B. GIBSON (cra)
TITLE JOHN JACK BRUIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; width: 80%; height: 150px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; right: 10px; top: 10px; text-align: right;"> <i>K 2-14</i> <i>b7c</i> <i>b7D</i> <i>o/s</i> </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">[Subject reportedly is currently a frequent visitor of NATHAN ROSS, aka. Nathaniel Rosenbaum, Pennwynne, Pa. Extent of ROSENBAUM's affiliations with CP set forth.] <i>o/s</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>			
DETAILS: <p style="margin-top: 20px;">It should be noted that all informants mentioned in this report are of known reliability.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>RAA</i> COPY IN FILE </div>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>100-177884-94</i> APR 28 1953 </div>	
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[REDACTED]

o/s
b7c
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[REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO

SF

FILE NO. 100-16980

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 10 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/26; 5/1, 5, 16, 18, 19; 6/7, 18, 28-30/50	REPORT MADE BY KEITH G. TEETER afh
TITLE CINRAD			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HARRY GOLD has admitted receiving atomic information from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS in 1944 and 1945. DAVID GREENGLASS has confessed to passing information concerning the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories to GOLD in June 1945. Investigation of applicants and employees of atomic energy installations has revealed no planned Communist infiltration. In some cases these applicants or employees have been in some manner connected with the Communist Party, Communist front organizations, or Communist sympathizers.</p> <p style="position: absolute; left: 140px; top: 420px;">o/s</p>			
- P -			
<p>COPIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bureau (100-190625) 2 Albany (100-8332) 2 Albuquerque (100-159) 2 Boston 2 Butte (100-4906) 2 Chicago (100-11919) 2 Cincinnati 2 Cleveland (100-14109) 2 Knoxville (100-1917) 2 Los Angeles (100-13721) 2 Memphis 2 Newark (100-20034) 2 New York (100-17343) 2 Omaha 2 Seattle (100-13440) 2 St. Louis 2 Washington Field Office (100-13401) 3 San Francisco <p style="position: absolute; left: 520px; top: 680px;">8-1840CV pgs 1, 2 only were reviewed for Rosenberg, they are UNCLASSIFIED 3040 PWT/lin</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p style="position: absolute; left: 250px; top: 810px;">COPY IN FILE</p>		<p>100-190625-3084</p> <p>JUL 14 1950</p> <p>RECORDED INDEXED</p>	

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DETAILS:

I. ESPIONAGE

- A. ~~HARRY GOLD~~, with aliases: ~~Henry Gold~~, ~~Henrich Gold~~, ~~Henrich Goldnitzki~~, ~~Henrich Goldnitsky~~, ~~Frank Kessler~~, ~~Frank Kessler~~, "~~Raymond~~".

HARRY GOLD was arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1950, for violation of the espionage statutes. He has admitted receiving information concerning atomic energy and fissionable material from Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS in 1944 and 1945 at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, New York City, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. GOLD has identified ANATOLI A. KANOVLEV, former Assistant Consul General of the Russian Consulate in New York, as his Soviet superior to whom he turned over information received by him from FUCHS. Prosecution of GOLD is pending.

- B. ~~DAVID GREENGLASS~~, with aliases: ~~David Greenglass~~, ~~David Green~~, ~~David Greene~~.

GREENGLASS was arrested at New York City on June 16, 1950, for violation of the espionage statute. He has admitted turning over to HARRY GOLD in June 1945 information pertaining to the operation of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The prosecution of GREENGLASS is pending.

II. COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

Investigation of applicants and employees of atomic energy installations has failed to reveal any pattern or plan indicating a coordinated attempt to infiltrate atomic energy installations with Communists. It has been ascertained, however, that in some cases such applicants and employees have been in some manner connected with the Communist Party, Communist front organizations, or Communist sympathizers.

A. ~~LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO.~~

ERNEST NATIVIDAD CASADOS

As previously reported, CASADOS was being considered for employment at the above installation. Information concerning his background and activities has previously been set out. As of August 12, 1949, CASADOS was no longer being considered for employment at Los Alamos.

TC
FI
SI

KGT:BL
100-16980

839

JOHN SANBORN BLAIR

BLAIR was born on April 28, 1923, at Madison, Wisconsin. He is an applicant for the position of physicist at ORNL and no action has been taken with respect to his security clearance.

In his PSQ BLAIR listed membership in the Progressive Citizens of America, Chicago, Illinois, 1947-1948.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] employees at Los Alamos, New Mexico, have advised that BLAIR was to some extent a social acquaintance of KLAUS FUCHS who was formerly at Los Alamos and who presently is in prison in England for violation of the British Official Secrets Act.

Investigation at New Haven, Connecticut, established that BLAIR was closely associated with JACQUES ANATOLE CHEVALIER, the son of HAAKON CHEVALIER.

[REDACTED] who according to San Francisco 1-88, of known reliability, joined the CP in 1936 and who since that time has associated with Russian and Communist front groups.

27563

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN FRANCISCO

FILE NO. **CONFIDENTIAL**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE APR 10 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/6, 7, 10-15, 17-22, 24-26, 28, 4/1/52	REPORT MADE BY NORMAN FRYE
TITLE CINRAD			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Recent developments in field of atomic energy set forth. Security risk information developed during course of FBI investigations of atomic energy applicants and employees set out.

CLASSIFIED BY: **3042/POT/Cls**
DECLASSIFY ON: **6000**
7-17-87
5/4/52
16m

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY **3042/POT/Cls**
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DATE OF REVIEW **7-14-87**

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SF 100-16980

MF:LR

 *ref DOE*
San Francisco T-70, of known reliability, stated that HYMAN
RAIKLEN, born March 27, 1916 at Boston, Massachusetts, was a member of the
LWO from June, 1946 to June, 1947, when he was expelled for not paying
his dues.

The records of the Board of Elections, City of New York, reflect that HYMAN and ANNE RAIKLEN, 570 West 189th Street, New York, executed a primary enrollment for the years 1945-1947 in which they declared they were in general sympathy with the principles of the American Labor Party.

9/5
 *678*
REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION
BATHTINGDALE, NEW YORK

ALBERT EPSTEIN

EPSTEIN
The above individual was born August 18, 1910 in Manhattan, New York. His father's name was given as MORRIS, born in Russia, and his mother's name appeared as SADIE, born in Austria. The last known residence address of ALBERT EPSTEIN is 104-21 - 68th Drive, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

T. EPSTEIN
EPSTEIN was employed April 1, 1940 as a stress analyst by the Republic Aviation Corporation and on March 18, 1941 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief Engineer and as of the Fall of 1951 he was employed in that capacity. EPSTEIN has no AEC "Q" clearance.

It is to be noted that ALBERT EPSTEIN was a friend of BENJAMIN SMILG and admitted visiting SMILG at Wright Field, Ohio, on a number of occasions. HARRY GOLD, an admitted and convicted Soviet espionage agent, said he attempted to reactivate SMILG into Soviet espionage work. GOLD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S F 100-16980
NF:ILR

recalled EPSTEIN as an aeronautical engineer that he met at SMILG's home on one occasion. ALBERT EPSTEIN has advised FBI Agents that he had no personal knowledge of HARRY GOLD.

b7c
b7D

The May, 1951 issue of "Information for Americans", published by the League for Justice, an anti-Communist pamphlet, cites PAUL KATZ, Dayton Orchestra, as a participant in the scientific and cultural conference for Sciences and Professions. The national Council of the Arts and Sciences and Professions has been cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on April 19, 1949.

KNOLLS ATOMIC POWER LABORATORY - GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
HISKAYUNA, NEW YORK

o/s
ARTHUR BERNARD DREESSEN

DREESSEN was born February 15, 1922 at New York City. Both of his parents were born in Russia. He presently resides at the Netherlands Village in Schenectady, New York.

He was first employed on October 2, 1950 as a student assistant by the General Electric Company and he is presently assigned as a chemist to the General Electric Company Research Laboratory. A final decision as to the granting of his clearance has not been made. Applicant listed ELEANOR PISEN, 35 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, as his sister. The records of the Board of Elections, Borough of Brooklyn, reflect that ELEANOR PISEN of this address registered in 1935 and 1936 as a Communist.

Dreesen
Applicant listed his parents as *Indones* MEYER DREESSEN and VERA DORA HEITMAN.

NEE - DREESSEN

b1 On September 11, 1939 BENJAMIN GITLOW, former CP official, in an interview before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stated that JULIUS ROSEN was a secret member of the CP and that his daughter BEATRICE, a CP member, served as the link between the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. and the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

326

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF #100-16980

NF:afh

FRANCIS HARRY POTT, also known as Fran, Pottsy

POTT was born 3/26/21 at Missoula, Montana. He received a Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1948.

POTT filed a PSQ on 6/10/51 for the position of physicist with the General Electric Company. Security clearance was requested for him on 6/20/51 but no clearance has been granted to date.

MILTON H. KLEIN, Bronx, New York, advised that the applicant was acquainted with WILLIAM PERL while both were working with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1948 and 1949. WILLIAM PERL was indicted on 3/15/51 by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York charged with committing perjury before a Grand Jury held in connection with his acquaintance with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, and others suspected of being involved in Russian espionage. PERL was arrested on 3/14/51 at New York City by the FBI and is awaiting trial on the perjury charges.

Applicant was associated as a fellow employee with HERBERT S. RIBNER at the NACA, Cleveland, Ohio.

A letter received anonymously by the Cleveland office of the FBI on the stationery of the Cleveland Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions reflects that a meeting of this organization was to be held on 5/22/49 at 3098 Berkshire Road, Cleveland, at the home of HERMAN FIELD.

The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California State Legislature in 1949 cited the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a Communist front organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 8

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

04979

FILE NO.

AVK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 14 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30, 31; 11/1/51	REPORT MADE BY BERT S. TAYLOR
TITLE ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY, was. Alex Svehchansky, Shura Svehchansky, Alexander Svehchasky, Alexander Sven, Alexander Svintchansky, Alexander Svinchansky, Shura Swan		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R <i>SA 8-10-P-1 AD 8-11-P-1</i>	
SUMMARY REPORT SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION			
<p>Subject born 3/6/09, Theodosia, Russia. Arrived NY, 9/1/23 as ALEXANDER SVINTCHANSKY, accompanied by father, CEDALIA, and brother, SIMON. Subject claims derivative citizenship through naturalization of father in Chicago, Illinois, 5/29/29. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] Formerly employed All Russian Textile Syndicate, Amtorg Trading Corp. and Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, 1927-1942. Subject served in U. S. Army, 12/3/42 until 9/26/45. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] Subject identified as SHURA SWAN who, according to HARRY GOLD, introduced ABRAHAM BROTHMAN into industrial espionage. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schenck</i></p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <i>MC</i></p> <p>⑤ - Bureau (100-219710)</p> <p>3 - New York (100-95921)</p>			
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NOV 15 1951		ROUTED TO:	
CHECKED OFF		RECORDED - 26	
INDEXED - 26		7-1588	

NY 100-95921

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During interviews had with HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, on August 2nd and 3rd, 1950, GOLD advised that he had first heard the name SHURA SWAN when ABRAHAM BROTHMAN mentioned that name to him in March, 1942. According to GOLD, BROTHMAN mentioned that his friend, SHURA, who worked for the Soviet Union had recently been laid off by them. BROTHMAN gave GOLD the impression that SHURA worked for the Amtorg Trading Corporation and that he was the man who had introduced BROTHMAN to another Amtorg man who induced BROTHMAN to engage in industrial espionage.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95921

100-95921-52
b/s
[REDACTED]

ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY was interviewed on November 7, 1950 by SA JOHN M. COLLINS and the writer, with reference to his knowledge of and associations with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. SVENCHANSKY after answering a few questions pertaining to his background, refused to answer whether he knew ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on the grounds that he did not want to incriminate himself or anyone else. He readily admitted, however, that he was called SHURA by intimate friends, and that he also has been known by and used the name SWAN.

SVENCHANSKY was reinterviewed on November 9, 1950, after expressing a willingness to answer questions concerning ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

100-95921-52
b/s
During this interview, SVENCHANSKY furnished information pertaining to BROTHMAN having requested him to aid him in his defense following his indictment in July, 1950. During this interview, he stated that he had known BROTHMAN'S wife, NAOMI, for approximately twenty years and it was through her that he had met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. He advised also that following the arrest of BROTHMAN in July, 1950, he had been contacted by NAOMI BROTHMAN and requested to aid in raising BROTHMAN'S bail. He advised that he had borrowed five hundred dollars for this purpose.

During this interview, SVENCHANSKY stated that he was not then a member of the Communist Party, but refused to answer whether he had formerly been a member of the Communist Party.

It is noted that on July 29, 1950, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ with conspiracy to obstruct justice in that they, together with HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, agreed on a fictitious explanation of their associations with each other and divers other persons.

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NY 100-95921

~~SECRET~~

The indictment contained a second count, charging BROTHMAN with wilfully influencing GOLD to give false testimony before a Grand Jury on July 31, 1947. Their trial began on November 8, 1950 in the Southern District of New York, and on November 22, 1950, the jury returned a verdict of guilty for BROTHMAN on both counts and for MOSKOWITZ on the one count.

ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Project

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95921

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised that ADOMIAN was a contact of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, former Vice-Consul, U. S. S. R. Consulate in New York City, during 1945 and 1946. *[initials]*

HARRY GOLD, identified earlier, has advised that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV was his Russian superior in espionage activity in New York City in 1944 and 1945.

b7D [REDACTED]

b2D [REDACTED]

o/s [REDACTED]
Concerning the individual QUIMPER, mentioned above, he was in 1949 in the Department of Security Council Affairs, General Political Division of the United Nations, according to the United Nations Telephone Directory.

[REDACTED] *State*

b2D [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 12/23/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/10, 11, 12, 25, 27; 10/2, 10, 16, 17, 18, 31; 11/6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 26, 29; 12/5, 10/56
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED MARTIN KAMIN, was: Martin Kaminski, "Muta"		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM W. HAMILTON	APPROVED BY dn
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

"MUTA" KAMIN 017 clearance office 1-10-57 ETC/ni
CONF. 3345, 7, 10, 11, 22
WDS-1

SYNOPSIS:

Subject operates book shop at 1365 Sixth Avenue, NYC, and resides 124 West 55th Street, NYC. In 1939, subject was employer of ISIDORO DIEQUEZ, alleged Spanish Communist. Subject served as editor of Direction Magazine from October, 1940 to February, 1941; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In 1947 subject had meeting in NYC with MAX WEISS and GEORGE SISKIND, officials of the CP. [REDACTED] (S)

record of subject found at NYCPD, Board of Elections, INS and Headquarters, First Army. Informants in NYC area have no knowledge of subject. Financial information concerning subject and physical description set out. [REDACTED]

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE P	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

INDEXED - 54
P. # 2425

NY 65-17145

~~SECRET~~
RUSSIA
N.Y.

During 1950, HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet espionage agent, identified a photograph of PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSIMOV as being that of a Soviet agent who contacted him on one occasion in late December of 1946, and instructed GOLD to make contact with GOLD's superior, ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, then clerk in the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

III. Financial Information Re MARTIN KAMIN

b7D
25 [REDACTED] (u)
[REDACTED] (u)

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-59457** TJD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 24 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/25, 26, 28; 7/2, 13, 21; 8/15, 18, 20/51	REPORT MADE BY CLIFFORD Q. SINNING
TITLE CHANGED SERGIO JOSE BAGU, wa.: Sergio Jose Bagu Bejarno			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R and ARGENTINA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

referred to Customs
10-6-51
11-27-51
Ans. Rpt. will be submitted 12-19-51
7-16-87
Classified by 3042 Jmt-BPC
Declassify on: OADR
pgs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 # 86-1846 CV P -
referred to CIA
G. I. R. -10

DETAILS

The name SERGIO JOSE BAGU BEJARNO has been added to the title since, as heretofore noted, this name appeared on the subject's visa application.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 3 - New York

100-228169-59

RECORDED - 48

INDEXED - 48

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SECRET

NY 100-59457

[REDACTED] b7D u

o/s [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D (S) u b7D (u)

o/s [REDACTED] b7D (S) u

Referred to [REDACTED] (u)

On December 25, 1945 Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] contacted ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and requested BROTHMAN to meet him at his residence at 3 P.M. on that date, to which BROTHMAN agreed. (u) b7D

NY 100-59457

It is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, former associate of HARRY GOLD, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, was convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on November 22, 1950 on a charge of obstruction of justice and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. (u)

This passport
to be referred
to name for
classification

Referred
to
CIA
name
in above

Name in
above

NY 100-59457

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA CLIFFORD Q. SINNING, dated AUG 24 1951 at New York, are as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED] contacted by SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE. b2
b7D

T-2

[REDACTED] b7D

T-3

[REDACTED] b2
b7D

T-4

[REDACTED]

T-5

[REDACTED] is reflected in the report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY dated April 5, 1950 at New York, entitled, "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN; ESPIONAGE-R". b2
b7D

T-6

[REDACTED]

T-7

T-8

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D
\$u

Referred
to
Army
Intell

Referred
to
CIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/13/65 2/22/65 - 3/26/65
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED]		REPORT MADE BY SA CHARLES W. BELL
		TYPED BY man
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R		

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN J. LAWIER, at New York,
dated 4/6/64. *(21)*

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Regarding The Interview of Subject
Concerning His Association and
Knowledge of The Subject of The
AROKMAN case (BUfile 65-67568 -
NYfile 65-22044).

[REDACTED]

It, however, was noted that the subject was

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		<p>REC 8</p> <p>ST-117</p> <p>7/16/87</p> <p>342 FOR</p> <p>Declassify on: OADR</p> <p>COPIES FOR A and JAG 6</p> <p>permanently</p> <p>Ep 12352 re</p> <p>Kosherberg case</p> <p>#86-1184100</p> <p>342 7/16/87</p>
AGENCY	STATE	CIA
REQUEST REC.		
DATE FWD.		
HOW FWD.		
BY		

NY 100-82433

d/s
Rfr
to
DOJ

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

O/S
b1

NY T-3 advised [REDACTED]

(c)

ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by HARRY GOLD, confessed atomic spy. (u)

O/S

Intourist

Intourist, 335 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, on June 23, 1959, in registering

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ION

Post
AR

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

EL PASO

FILE NO. 100-3266

REPORT MADE AT El Paso, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 27 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/26, 27, 5/23, 25, 26, 27, 8/24, 30, 7/28, 14, 27, 8/24, 28, 30, 9/11, 13, 28, 10/3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 19, 25, 30, 11/1, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 27, 30; 12/1, 16, 18/50	REPORT MADE BY FREDERICK A. JOHNS
TITLE "CHANGED" JOSEPH RICHARD DI SANTI, was., Joe Deming, Joseph Deming, Guiseppe Di		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C SECURITY MATTER - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Sancti, James Wolfe, Joseph Wolfe, Joe D. Stanley, Joseph Wolf		DEFERRED RECORDING JAN 4 1951	
<p><i>for</i></p> <p><i>Exempt from El Paso re character. 1-12-51</i></p> <p><i>Post Sec 1-13-51 O.O.</i></p> <p><i>1-13-51 C.A.</i></p>		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>On 11-11-50 and 11-12-50 he was directed to the current State Board of Mexico - El Paso District. Identification Record of this subject, FBI #486875A, set forth.</p> <p><i># 8-1840C</i></p> <p><i>Reviewed pgs 4, 3, 4, 7, 9 only</i></p> <p><i>pgs 4, 3, 4, 7, 9 are unclassified</i></p> <p><i>3044 sent 1/16</i></p> <p><i>7/16/87</i></p>	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p>100-274861-44</p> <p>JAN 2 1951</p> <p>RECORDED - 31</p> <p>INDEXED - 31</p> <p>EX-84</p>	
<p>5 - BUREAU (100-274861)</p> <p>4 - ALBUQUERQUE (100-2)</p> <p>1 - PHOENIX</p> <p>1 - OSI, KIRTLAND FIELD</p> <p>1 - OACS G-2, FT. SAN HOUSTON</p>		<p>SE 18</p> <p>FIVE</p> <p>EX-84</p>	

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q/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

EP 100-3266

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

Continuing, Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the following additional information:

0/s [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

o/s [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

o/s [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

It should be noted that the information set forth in the body of this report regarding DAVID GREENGLASS was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated July 28, 1950, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, wa., ESPIONAGE - R".

By letter dated November 29, 1950 the Albuquerque Office forwarded photostatic copies of 77 pages of "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) Short Course by a Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) authorized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) published by International Publishers, New York City. This was made available from an anonymous source to SAS J. A. HALL. J. R. HIGGINS, JAMES D. FASIOLA on October 11, 1950 while the subject resided at the Baltimore Hotel, 501 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California.

o/s
The following information is being set forth on the administrative pages because, for fear of revealing the informant, it is not deemed expedient to set it forth in the body of the report:

The following information was received from Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

NY FILE NO. 100-51949 S

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 10 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/27, 28; 4/4, 12-14, 16-18, 22-24/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE MATTHEW SILVERMAN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R <i>nrk dec 9-P-1-10-14</i>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><i>(B) *</i></p> <p><i>9/5</i></p> <p><i>(P8)</i></p> <p><i>Classified by 504225/1</i></p> <p><i>Declassify on: OADR 7/16/87</i></p> <p><i>DETAILS 1/35, 38 only</i></p> <p><i>Annul</i></p> <p><i>Mrs. Alexander B. Brown</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Confidential Informants advise subject was in contact with [REDACTED] <i>(b)(1)</i></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p><i>(C)</i> Subject employed at Emergency Relief Bureau, NYC, July, 1935 to about end of July, 1937; then employed through Corp. Counsel Office, NYC, working at Emergency Relief Bureau, NYC from 12/30/37 to 2/23/42.</p> <p>[REDACTED] <i>(b)(1)</i></p> <p>Presently resides 211-12 28 Avenue, Bayside, Long Island, NY and is attorney with offices at 100 E. 42 Street, NYC. Registered with ALP 1948 through 1950.</p> <p><i>(b)(1)</i></p> <p><i>EXPEDITE PROCESSING.</i></p> <p><i>MAY 14 1951</i> <i>(b)(1)</i></p> <p><i>- P -</i></p> <p>[REDACTED] <i>(C)</i></p> <p>Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who possesses knowledge of activities of [REDACTED] <i>(C)</i></p> <p>[REDACTED] <i>(b)(1)</i></p> </div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. [Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Boston 1 Washington Field (Info) 3 New York		100-284103-18 MAY 11 1951 RECORDED - SE-6 INDEXED - 55	

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CONFIDENTIAL

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NY 100-51949

On February 6, 1950 Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised that in connection with the appeal of the attorneys who had represented the Communist leaders at a trial in the Southern District of New York, in the case entitled, "United States vs. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ET AL", an amicus curiae brief had been filed on February 6, 1950 by a number of attorneys-at-law. This brief was filed with the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit and one of the attorneys appearing as a petitioner was MATTHEW SILVERMAN, New York City, New York.

Confidential Informant T-14, of unknown reliability, advised [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-20, of known reliability, furnished information in July, 1946 that the informant had observed an address book at the offices of A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, 114 East 32 Street, New York City, which contained the following notation: "MATT SILVERMAN, WH 4-2824".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-51949

9/s

The Manhattan, New York Telephone Directory for the year 1946 lists MATTHEW SILVERMAN, Attorney, 70 Pine Street, as subscriber to telephone number Whitehall 4-2824.

In regard to A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, it is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSCOWITZ, both of A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES, were convicted in the Southern District of New York on November 22, 1950 on charges of obstruction of justice. On November 28, 1950, on this conviction, BROTHMAN was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and \$15,000 fine and MIRIAM MOSCOWITZ was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 in fines.

During the trial of BROTHMAN and MOSCOWITZ, HARRY GOLD and ELIZABETH BENTLEY, both former admitted Soviet Espionage Agents, testified that they had received information of an espionage nature, in the past, from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, for transmittal to Soviet Espionage Superiors.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DEATH OF HAROLD WARE

9/s

The following investigation was conducted by SA(A) Austin H. Gunsel of the Philadelphia Office during December, 1948 and January and February, 1949 in an effort to verify information concerning the death of HAROLD WARE, previously mentioned in this report:

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

NY 100-51949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

0/s [T-16

Office of Naval Intelligence,
Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania. (b)(7)(C)

T-17

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

T-18

Mail cover on subject's residence,
211-12 28 Avenue, Bayside, Long Island.

T-19

CLARENCE A. TIMONY, Assistant to the
Chief, Investigative Bureau, Civil
Service Commission, City of New York,
299 Broadway, New York City.

T-20

Anonymous

The individuals mentioned above have been kept
confidential due to the nature of their positions.

The Election records, Borough of Queens, were
checked by SE William R. Sweeney.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X-17

48627

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

MILO

SYNOPSIS:

SYNOPSIS:

MATTHEW SILVERMAN alleged to have been member of cell in CP underground in Federal Government, Washington, D. C., 1934-1935. Informant says subject was an intimate of "the ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and JOHN ABT crowd". WHITTAKER CHAMBERS states he heard subject was hurriedly removed by CP from Washington after SILVERMAN had divulged part of operations of underground CP apparatus. Subject also associated with ALEXANDER STEVENS, wa. J. PETERS, one of CHAMBERS' espionage superiors.

presently practising labor attorney; he is partner of law firm of Robinson, Silverman & Pearce, 100 East 42nd St., NYC. Description set out.

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96 - P840CV
Reviewed pgs CP, 36
only. Pgs CP, 36 are unclassified
3042 PROT/11/
7/10/88

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED: *Edward Schriest* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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1 - Washington Field (100-23256) (Info)

4 - New York (100-51949) (1-100-89624)

ENCLOSURE NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100%

100-284103-42

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED AND INDEXED

RECORDED - 153

INDEXED - 43

FEB 21 1952

ROUTED TO: J. E. GALT

NY 100-51949

*referred to
Navy*

0/5 [REDACTED]

C. Associates

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

Confidential Informant T-26, of known reliability, furnished information in July, 1946 that the Informant had observed an address book at the offices of A. BROTHMAN Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, which contained the following notation: "MATT SILVERMAN, WH 4-2824".

0/5 [REDACTED]

The Manhattan, New York Telephone Directory for the year 1946 lists MATTHEW SILVERMAN, Attorney, 70 Pine Street, as subscriber to telephone number Whitehall 4-2824.

In regard to A. BROTHMAN Associates, it is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSCOWITZ, both of A. BROTHMAN Associates, were convicted in the Southern District of New York on November 22, 1950 on charges of obstruction of justice. On November 28, 1950, on this conviction, BROTHMAN was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and \$15,000 fine and MIRIAM MOSCOWITZ was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 in fines.

✓ During the trial of BROTHMAN and MOSCOWITZ, HARRY GOLD and ELIZABETH BENTLEY, both former admitted Soviet espionage agents, testified that they had received information of an espionage nature, in the past, from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN for transmittal to Soviet espionage superiors.

0/5 [REDACTED]

Dr. JACK NELSON

Confidential Informant T-16, previously mentioned, has advised that MATTHEW SILVERMAN received a communication postmarked July 15, 1951 from JACK NELSON, M. D., 535 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-284103)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-897)

SUBJECT: MATTHEW SILVERMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 3/20/52

Re New York letter dated 1/17/52.

On February 8, 1952, MATTHEW SILVERMAN was discussed with HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., by SA W. JAMES WOOD. Both advised they had never seen or met SILVERMAN at any time.

On March 13, 1952, THOMAS L. BLACK advised SA ROBERT G. JENSEN that he had no knowledge concerning SILVERMAN.

[REDACTED] Erwinna, Pa., advised SA's BILLIE MUSICK and ROBERT G. JENSEN on March 18, 1952, that she had no knowledge of ever having met or seen SILVERMAN.

This matter is considered RUC.

RGJ/mjk

cc: New York (100-51949)
Philadelphia (65-4307)
Philadelphia (65-4331)
Philadelphia (65-4332)
Philadelphia (100-30039)

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26

MAR 22 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/89 BY [signature]


65 MAR 28 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

552

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 6 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/19, 20, 24, 26, 31, 9/3, 8, 10, 14, 20-24, 27/54	REPORT MADE BY ARCH REID	ST ST
TITLE JAKOB POHORYLES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R		
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Subject's name was found among effects of HARTWIG RICHARD KLEISS, convicted German espionage agent in 1941. Under authority of Executive Search Warrant issued by USA, SDNY, subject's premises at 230 Riverside Drive, NYC, were searched in 1943 and no contraband was found. Subject advised in 1943 that KLEISS was a buyer for US Steamship Lines and as such purchased caviar from him. Subject denied any other connection with KLEISS. Subject born 1/11/93 at Probuzna, Poland; emigrated to Germany with parents as child; operated importing business in Germany, Paris and London. Subject arrived in US at NYC via "S. S. Oriente", 2/18/41 under Quota Immigrant Visa; filed Petition for Naturalization, 6/27/41; naturalized 7/11/46 by USDC, SDNY, and issued Certificate of Naturalization #536677. T-1 advised [redacted] T-2 advised in [redacted] b1 [redacted] AS T-3 advised in [redacted] b1 [redacted] AS T-5 [redacted] b1 [redacted] advised [redacted] b1 [redacted] on 7/28/54 T-2 further advised [redacted] b1</p>				
COPIES DESTROYED 5/15/54 100 CSC www/jmc 5-11-59 AGENCY FILED CTA-S REG. REC'D DATE FORW. 10-13-54				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	SURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-237388-3		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (100-237388)(RM) 1 - Washington Field (105-New York)(RM) 3 - New York (100-53429)		INDEXED-80 EX. 113		

COPY IN FILE

NY 100-53429

10/s

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflect as of September 9, 1954 that JAKOB POHORYLES, born January 11, 1893 at Probuzna, Poland, arrived in the United States at New York City on February 18, 1951 aboard the "S. S. Oriente"; filed Petition for Naturalization, June 27, 1941 with the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and was naturalized July 11, 1946 by the United States District Court, Southern District of New York and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #536677.

referred to State

[REDACTED]

ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, with aliases, a Soviet National, was formerly stationed at the U. S. S. R. Consulate at New York City from February 8, 1941 to December 27, 1946, at which time he left the United States.

HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed espionage agent, identified YAKOVLEV as his espionage superior from 1944 to 1946 to whom he furnished information concerning the Atom Bomb which he,

NY 100-53429

GOLD, had obtained from Dr. KLAUS FUCHS while in the United States.

On February 21, 1949 T-2, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S [REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] b1 S

0/s
The Amtorg Trading Corporation is the official purchasing and selling agency of the U. S. S. R. in the United States and as such has registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as amended.

[REDACTED] b1 S

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT HARRY Gold

FILE NO. _____

VOLUME NO. _____

SERIALS _____

See

References

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
116-15905	3/24/48	NY let HQ	2	2		75 dur
12		NY rept HQ	7	7	b7c b7d	64-13
116-15905	11/30/50	NY let HQ	3	3		
30	12/17/50	HQ let NY	1	1		64-14
116-15905	4/6/51	NY rept HQ	33	30	b7c b7d 3 pgs refer DOE	64-15
116-15905	10/27/51	NY let HQ	1	1		
41	10/27/51	NY let HQ	6	6	b7c b7d	64-16
116-23421	6/27/50	NY rept HQ	6	6	b2 b7c b7d	64-17
116-137072	11/3/51	HQ let NY	1	-		
12	12/27/50	NY IT HQ	2	-	See Rosenberg Main file 65-58236 648	64-18
116-163359	5/15/51	CI let HQ	1	0	1 pgs refer OSI	65-14
116-163359	4/2/51	Airforce let HQ	2	0		
124	5/3/51	HQ let CI	1	0	refer OSI	65-15
116-163359	5/19/51	NY let HQ	1	1		65-16
116-163359-126	5/17/51	BAO Rept HQ	3	3	b7d	
116-163359-127	5/24/51	NY rept HQ	7	7		65-18
116-163359	4/15/51	LA Milt HQ	20	20	b7c b7d	
128	3/24/51	CI rept HQ	22	22	b7c b7d	65-19
116-163359	5/31/51	BS rept HQ	5	5	b7c b7d	65-20
130						

104 94 0 3 0
Mr. Tol Rumer Ref reviewed program FBI/DOJ

File No: See RefsRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
116-163359 133	6/6/51	CI rept HQ	5	5	b7D	65-21
116-163359 134	6/5/51	BS rept HQ	2	2	b7C b7D	66-1
116-163359 185	6/20/51	CI rept HQ	4	2	b7C b7D 2pg refer OSI	66-2
116-163359 201	6/6/52	CI rept HQ	2	2		
116-163359 210	6/6/52	CI rept HQ	48	47	b7C b7D 1pg refer DOJ	66-3
116-163359 210	11/17/52	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1		66-4
116-163359 26	8/9/50	CI rept HQ	17	15	b7C b7D 2pg refer OSI	64-20
116-163359 261	6/16/55	Belmont memo to Boardman	1	1		66-5
116-163359 262	6/14/55	Belmont memo to Boardman	3	3		66-6
116-163359 27	8/7/50	SF Lt HQ	5	5	b7D	65-1
116-163359 48	11/11/50	N4 TT HQ	3	3		
116-163359 53	11/14/50	HQ TT BS	1	1		65-2
116-163359 53	11/20/50	N4 TT HQ	2	2	b7D	65-3
116-163359 66	12/11/50	N4 rept HQ	16	16	b7C b7D	65-4

110 105
Rev Ref Rem Ref resumed original FBI/DOJ

File No: See RefsRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
116-163359 71	12/6/50	BS TT HQ #1	1	1	b7c b7D	65-5
116-163359 73	1/17/51	Ny let HQ #1	2	2		
116-163359 75	2/17/51	HQ let Ny #1	1	1		65-6
116-163359 77	1/19/51	NK TT HQ #1	2	2	b7c b7D	65-7
116-163359 78	2/9/51	Air Force let HQ and encl. #1	2/86	0	88 pgs refer OSI	65-8
116-163359 80	2/5/51	BS rept HQ #1, 2, 3, 4	4	4	b7c b7D	65-9
116-163359 81	2/19/51	Ny rept HQ #1	4	4	b7c b7D	65-10
116-163359 82	10/17/50	HQ let CI #1	2	2	b7c b7D b6	65-11
116-163359 88	3/20/51	CI let HQ #1-13	12	0		
116-163359 9	3/31/51	HQ let CI #1-13	2	0	14 pg refer OSI	65-12
116-163359 72	6/15/50	Ny let HQ #1	1	1		64-19
116-163359 20	3/10/51	CI rept HQ #1-3, 5, 6, 13	11	11	b7c b7D	65-13
116-163359 29	4/6/52	Ny let HQ #1	1	-	See Rosenberg J	66-7
116-174824 29	4/27/51	Ny rept HQ #1-7	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	
	4/27/51	Ny let HQ #1-7	2	2	b7c b7D	66-8

135 32 0 102 1 0
 Mr. Gold's name not mentioned in report

File No: See RefsRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
116-175093 13	5/31/50	NY rept HQ 1-3, 14	4	4	b7c b7D	75-14
116-175093 3	6/28/50	NY let HQ 1-4	4	4	b1 b2 b7c b7D	66-10
116-178468 5	7/5/50	PH rept HQ 1-5	2	2		66-9
116-257708 4	7/18/51	PH rept HQ 1-4	5	5		66-11
116-262816 10	11/19/51	PH let HQ 1-12	1	1		66-12
116-274080 4	11/21/51	PH rept HQ 1-5	2	2	b7c b7D	66-13
116-274080 7	6/13/52	SV let HQ	2	1	b7c b7D 1 pg refer DOJ	66-14
116-280009 19	1/8/52	CI rept HQ 1-4	1	0	refer DOE	66-15
117-8 25	8-28-51	NK let HQ 1-2	4	3	1 pg refer Air Force	66-16
117-8 29	9-26-51	HQ let NK	2	2	b2 b7c b7D	66-17
117-8 33	10/6/51	NK let HQ	1	1		66-18
117-8 39	12/2/51	NK let HQ 1-4	1	1		67-1
117-8 39	4/16/52	NK rept HQ 1	2	2		67-2
			1	1	b7D	

32 29 0 3 0 0
 Ref. let deems ref presumed private FBI/DOJ

File No: See RifeRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	'75 hr
			Actual	Released		
117-785 48	7/11/51	NY rept HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	67-3
117-1194 2	12/13/51	Belmont memo Ladd w/enc	2 1/2	1/2	See Gold 65-57449-NR after 809	
117-1194 6	12/26/51	Belmont Memo Ladd w/enc	1 1/2	-	See Rosenberg J	67-5
121-0 3894	12/20/50	Stanley memo to Belmont	2	2		67-6
121-4324 113	8/15/51	LA rept HQ	3	3	b1 b7c b7D	67-8
121-4324 24	9/21/51	Laughlin memo to Ladd	2	2	b2 b7c b7D	67-7
121-6159 933	4/5/50	NY let HQ and EBF p	1/1	1/1	b3 rule 6e	67-9
121-23369 10	8/16/50	NKTT HQ DI	1	1	b7c b7D	67-10
121-23369 38	8-7-51	PH rept HQ	3	3		
	8-21-51	HA let CSC	1	1		67-11
121-23411 2	7/14/50	PH let HQ	2	1	1 pg refer NTS	67-12
121-24040 2X	12/13/50	BS rept HQ	5	5	b7c b7D	67-13
121-26502 28	5/8/51	NY rept HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	67-14
121-27318 6	3/15/51	PH rept HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	67-15

34 28 0 1 5 0
rev rel deny rel proposed review

File No: See RefsRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Star
			Actual	Released		
121-30855 4X	7/3/51	PH rept HQ 01, 543-12918	7	7	b7c b7D b7E	67-16
121-30884 35	7/23/51	NY let HQ	1	-		
	9/22/51	NY rept HQ	4	-	See Rosenberg J	67-17
121-30932 6X	10/29/51	AL rept HQ 141A	2	2	b7c b7D	67-18
121-33169 2	10/17/51	NY let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	67-19
121-33599 1X	10/8/51	Stanley memo to Belmont	1	1		67-20
121-33715 28	1/9/52	NY rept HQ	4	-	See Rosenberg J	67-21
121-35855 17	12/2/52	NY rept HQ	3	3		67-22
138-296 52	4/22/54	NY rept HQ	3	2	b7c b7D 1pg refer state	68-2
138-4591 18	3/3/63	CSC let HQ	2	0		
	3/18/63	HQ att to PH	1	0	Refer OSM	11-19
140-769 5	9/18/53	NY rept HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	68-3
140-4182 4	5/25/54	NY let HQ	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	68-4
140-10809 3	1/23/55	PH let HQ	1	1		
		PH rept HQ	4	4	b7c b7D	68-5

40 27 0 4 9 0

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File No: See Refs Re: Harry Gold Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
140-15871 3	6/20/57	PH Rept HQ 1-11-1	2	2	b7D	75-247 68-6
140-26413 9	7/10/62	PH Rept HQ 1-2-2	3	3	b7C	11-23
140-28598 3	11/7/63	PH Rept HQ CP 1-4-2	3	3		12-1
140-36585 4	8/30/68	Ny Rept HQ 1-1-1	5	5	b7C b7D	12-2
61-390 1066	11/24/50	Ny Rept HQ 1-1-1	2	2	b1 b7D	14-18
						92-2
62-98810 264	7/8/54	encl. Congressional Rept of	1/2	1/2		15-14
62-102693 655	1956	BoRR CP 1-1-1 300-100	22	-	See Rosenberg J	15-15
62-102693 10213	1/15/52	11/1/52 1-1-1	2			
	11/1/52	1-1-1 1-1-1	2			

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File No:

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Re:

Harry Gold

Date:

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 dur
			Actual	Released		
65-57913 569	4/19/52	Brannigan memo to Belmont	1	0	b1 b2 c b7D refer CIA	17-14
105-13910 1	1/29/50	Ny rpt HQ	2	2		62-21
65-58286 771	2-26-51	Winnick memo to Belmont	2	-		
	2-27-51	HO ITNY	1	-	See Rosenberg Main file	21-4
65-58286 771	4/1/52		1			
65-58286 771	4/1/52		1			
65-58286 771	6/1/52		1			
65-58286 771	8/8/50	AL let HQ	-	-	See Savant Main file 1978 (2)	37-11
65-59028 148	6/21/50	CE rept HQ	2	-	See Thompson Main file	25-17
65-59028 149	6/23/50	Ny let HQ	1	-	" " " "	25-2
65-59028 193	6/24/50	Ny rept HQ	38	-	" " " "	25-18
65-59028 201	6/30/50	Ny let HQ	1	-	" " " "	26-1
65-59028 230	6/27/50	HQ let Defense	3	-	" " " "	26-3

135 2 0 1 132 2

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File No: See RefsRe: Harry GoldDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-59028 259	7/10/50	AQ let HQ	6	-	See Helmglass Main file	26-4
65-59028 273	7/24/50	PH rept HQ	6	-	" " " "	26-5
65-59028 283	7/6/50	Belmont memo to Gold	1	-	" " " "	26-6
65-59028 285	6/17/50	NY TT HQ	2	-	" " " "	26-7
65-59028 295	8/1/50	NY rept HQ	29	-	" " " "	26-8
65-59028 298	6/10/50	AQ TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	26-9
65-59028 306	8/8/50	AQ rept HQ	5	-	" " " "	26-10
65-59028 307	8/5/50	NY rept HQ	59	-	" " " "	26-11
65-59028 309	8/16/50	NY rept HQ	50	-	" " " "	26-12
65-59028 332	9/26/50	NY rept HQ	123	-	" " " "	26-13
65-59028 335	9/29/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " " "	26-14
65-59028 344	10/12/50	NY let HQ	1	-	" " " "	26-15

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75mm
			Actual	Released		
65-59028 345	10/30/50	Ny rept HQ	15	-	See Greenglass Main file	26-16
346	10/30/50	CIA memo HQ	2	-	" " " "	26-17
361	2/12/51	Ny rept HQ	16	-	" " " "	26-18
367	4/14/51	Ny rept HQ & encl.	3/10	-	" " " "	26-19
368	4/18/51	Ny let HQ	2	-	" " " "	27-1
378	7/27/51	Ny rept HQ	9	-	" " " "	27-2
40	5/26/50	Ny let HQ	1	-	" " " "	25-14
422	11/23/53	PH A/T HQ & encl. and encl.	3/7	-	" " " "	27-3
426x	1/18/54	Brainin memo to Belmont	1/18	-	" " " "	27-4
52	6/3/50	PH IT HQ	3	-	" " " "	81-4
74	6/10/50	PH rept HQ	13	-	" " " "	25-13
78	6/12/50	Ny rept HQ	56	-	" " " "	25-15

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File No: See Refs Re: Harry Gold Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-59028 91	6/10/50	AA rept HA	24	-	See Greenglass Main File	25-16
65-59028 95	4/2/50	PH TT HA	4	-	" " " "	72-2
100-374626 9	6/7/51	AL rept 3	2	-	see Rosenberg J	60-6
100-374626 10	7/2/51		1/2			
100-374626 11	8/10/51		1/5			
100-352385 1164	6/12/51	Pariolet HA 1st end. 3-37	1/27	-	See Rosenberg J	52-5
100-352385 782	8/10/50	NY rept HA	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	52-4
100-352385 1563	11/5/53	NY rept HA	2	2	b7c b7D	52-6
100-10589 76	5/2/51	LA rept HA	13	13	b7D b7E	46-14

75 17 0 0 58 0
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER - 4
 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
 (Bureau File No. 116-15905)

DATE: March 24, 1948

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Francis J. Gallant, dated at New York, March 22, 1948, in the above-captioned matter, the original and four copies of which are being enclosed herewith.

It will be noted that ARTHUR WEBER developed a close association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN at the time WEBER graduated from the College of the City of New York, in February of 1941, and went to work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, 30 Church Street, New York City, where he became associated with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

The reference report also reflects that BROTHMAN brought WEBER with him when changing positions to the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, and also engaging in consulting chemical engineering work for the Regal and Tedlee Chemical Corporations, which have been subjects of a Fraud Against The Government investigation, entitled, "TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION; REGAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION; THEODORE HEILIG; ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER; ET AL; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT".

For the Bureau's information, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN has been the subject of investigation in the case entitled, "GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R".

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos, dated at New York, June 7, 1947 in the "GREGORY" case, wherein ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed and a signed statement obtained, on May 29, 1947, which reflects BROTHMAN advised that at the time he operated and owned the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, which was associated with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, in 1938 or 1939, he was approached by a man concerning contracts with the Russian government. BROTHMAN stated he turned over several blueprints of his own to this man in order that he might obtain contracts in return. This unknown man subsequently appeared at BROTHMAN'S office, accompanied by a woman named HELEN, who represented this unknown man. BROTHMAN identified this woman named HELEN as GREGORY and also identified the photograph of JACOB GOLOS, a known Soviet espionage agent, as the unidentified man who contacted him. He stated that WEBER appeared at his office approximately a dozen times between 1938, 1939 and 1940. He then became acquainted with HARRY GOLD, who contacted him and picked up various blueprints which were destined to JACOB GOLOS. HARRY GOLD is now employed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN as a chemist.

FJC:MFB
 116-2805

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 DATE 9-2-87 BY 3042 PWT-JM

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Letter/Director, FBI
NY 116-2805

It is noted that HARRY GOLD, according to BROTHMAN'S statements, last made a pick-up of blueprints in 1941 or early 1942. It will be noted here that it was approximately at this time that ARTHUR WEBER became associated with BROTHMAN.

The above information is not being set forth in the referenced report of Agent Gallant, for security reasons and is being submitted to the Bureau by letter to point out the relationship between WEBER and BROTHMAN, and also BROTHMAN'S activities concerning commercial espionage as reported in the "GREGORY" case.

Encls. 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 116-2805 MFB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/24/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/15-19, 22-24, 29, 8/1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 21, 29, 9/5, 6, 13/47, 1/12, 13/48, 6, 11, 12, 13/48, 12, 15-18/48	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. GALLANT
TITLE ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER - 4			CHARACTER OF CASE AREA - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 116-19905.

Bureau letters to New York, 7/9/47, 9/5/47, 9/13/47, 12/5/48.

New York letters to Bureau, 8/6/47, 8/21/47, 1/12/48, 7/14/48, 7/13/48.

DETAILS:

At the College of the City of New York, 130th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City, [redacted] made available the employee's school record. This reflected he was a student from February, 1937 until February, 1941, at which time he graduated with a "B" average, and received a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering degree. His address at that time was 915 Avenue S, Brooklyn. This record also indicated he was born on March 10, 1920 in New York City, and his parents were IRVING, born Poland, now a United States citizen, and mother, BERTHA, who was born in the United States. He was a graduate of the Abraham Lincoln High School, where he attended from September, 1933 to June, 1936.

During his attendance at the College of the City of New York, he did part-time work for the United States Department of Commerce, as a census enumerator, from [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECEIVED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-New York		116-15905-12 116-15905-12 F B I 31 MAR 30 1948	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>9-3-87</u> BY <u>3011</u> 886-1840ev		RECORDED INDEXED 15	

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95 during the period of his childhood. They stated that this family was of fine reputation and character, and reported no derogatory information.

At [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, [redacted] and [redacted] highly recommended the employee and considered him to be a loyal citizen to the best of their knowledge. b7c b7D

At [redacted] [redacted] were contacted, and they did not report any information of a derogatory nature. They had found the employee and his family to be highly reputable people, who lived a very quiet and orderly life. b7c b7D

[redacted] stated that he had [redacted] and always found them to be very fine people. It was at no time indicated to him that the employee or his wife had disloyal tendencies. b7c b7D

There was no record of the employee at the [redacted] b7D

At the [redacted] b7D
[redacted] no record was found concerning the employee.

[redacted] advised b7c b7D
that the employee worked in the New York office as an engineer from February 1941 to June 1946. He had come directly into their employ after his graduation from college in 1941. The records of the employee at this company reflected no derogatory information. [redacted] considered him very reliable and trustworthy, and a fine worker. She did not question his loyalty to the United States Government in any way, and recommended him for a position of trust. He left the employ of this company because the Chemical Engineering Department was discontinued. His Social Security number was given as [redacted] and his residence as 915 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

At the office of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, Mr. HENRY A. GOLDWINE of the Goldwyn Industries, 420 Lexington Avenue, verified the fact that ARTHUR WEBER had been employed there from approximately June of 1942 until July of 1944. He spoke very

highly of WEBER and believed him to be of very fine character and reputation. He stated that WEBER had been brought into the organization of the Chemurgy Design Corporation by one ABE BROTHMAN, who was a chemical engineer, formerly employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. At that time BROTHMAN was associated with GOLWYNNE in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, and WEBER was taken in and made secretary of the corporation. BROTHMAN was made vice president and GOLWYNNE assumed the office of president. This company was later liquidated as the result of differences arising between BROTHMAN and GOLWYNNE.

GOLWYNNE stated that WEBER was the type of individual who would maintain a confidence and he spoke very highly of WEBER in regard to his loyalty to the United States Government.

GOLWYNNE spoke very derogatory concerning BROTHMAN, indicating that a great breach had arisen between BROTHMAN and GOLWYNNE. He stated that BROTHMAN was an individual who could not be trusted. He attributed this to BROTHMAN'S scientific mind and he felt that BROTHMAN would give away anything of an inventive nature which might assist others in their work for better social conditions. He characterized BROTHMAN as a "nut", but a great scientist, whom he believed had Communist Party tendencies. He described BROTHMAN as the type of individual that if Russia had tried to get to someone concerning scientific information, he believed BROTHMAN to be a possible source.

GOLWYNNE stated that at the time of the liquidation of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, he referred ARTHUR WEBER to a Dr. ROSEN concerning employment at the Kellix Corporation. He stated that he was unable to further identify Dr. ROSEN.

At the Royal Chemical Corporation, 115 Dobbin Street, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. THEODORE HELLIG and Mr. R. NORMAN CLARKE were interviewed concerning WEBER. They stated that WEBER had been employed by them as a consultant on various occasions. However, he was not a regular employee. He was associated at this time with one BROTHMAN. However, they were not believed to be connected with any particular firm at that time. BROTHMAN and WEBER handled mathematical equations and processing concerning TNT work which that company was doing for the United States Army. Mr. HELLIG considered WEBER a very brilliant youth, and found him to be of the finest character, and highly recommended him for any position of trust with the United States Government. He was known by Mr. HELLIG to work for the Kellix Corporation. However, it was quite noticeable that he at no time discussed the nature of his work with that organization.

Both Mr. CLARKE and Mr. HEILIG reported no derogatory information concerning WEBER, and were unable to report any information concerning BROTHMAN, with whom WEBER was believed to be associated.

OK
In connection with the above employment of WEBER, it is to be noted that on March 9, 1948 a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned a true bill of indictment, charging THEODORE HEILIG, the TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, and the REGAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, with violation of Section 1191, Title 50, United States Code, (Renegotiation Act). At this time, ARTHUR WEBER testified concerning his participation in this fraud, however, was not considered as a defendant by the Grand Jury. This indictment charges a fraud perpetrated by THEODORE HEILIG as president of the TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION and the REGAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, the latter being engaged as a sub-contractor on Government contracts for the filling of aerosol containers with insecticide. The prime contractor on the contract was the BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY. These sub-contracts were fixed price contracts subject to renegotiation. The TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION was organized in New York and held Government contracts for the filling of methyl bromide ampoules. This product was used by members of the armed forces for de-lousing purposes, and also was a fixed price contract subject to renegotiation.

The fraud alleged in the indictment consisted of false financial statements submitted by HEILIG to the Government in connection with contract renegotiation. The statements were alleged to reflect overstated expenses containing fictitious items.

In connection with fictitious expenses charged, HEILIG was assisted in this fraudulent activity by ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER. This fraud was perpetrated by means of the submission of fictitious invoices by WEBER and others with payments made to them and rebated to HEILIG in the form of cash and United States Treasury bonds.

ARTHUR P. WEBER has admitted his participation in this fraud, and that he retained approximately \$2,000.00 for his own use in connection with this fraud. WEBER has admitted submitting fictitious invoices to both the REGAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION and the TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION at the direction of HEILIG.

WEBER stated that he became associated with these companies

in 1943, and together with his associate, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, performed certain jobs of a consulting chemical engineering nature. He stated that they received a salary from these companies although they were not considered regular employees, but regarded as contractual employees inasmuch as they had entered into a joint contract with these companies. This contract existed for about one year and expired about July of 1944. This took place approximately at the time WEBER became employed by the Kellogg Corporation. Also at this time, WEBER severed his relations with BROTHMAN, and continued as an advisor to Regal and Tedlee Chemical Corporations. He stated that his work for Regal Chemical Corporation consisted in making plans to manufacture DDT in anticipation of post war production and other war contracts. This work was separate and distinct from the work he performed on the methyl bromide program for the TEDLEE CORPORATION.

WEBER admits being approached by HEILIG to assist him in carrying out this scheme of issuing fictitious invoices to these companies, whereby he would receive the money and pay taxes on this as income and return the balance to THEODORE HEILIG. The total amount of fictitious invoices submitted by WEBER and admitted by him approximated \$87,000.00, however only \$44,725 of these invoices were charged during the pertinent period covered by the indictment, namely, two fiscal years ended October 31, 1944, and October 31, 1945 for both corporations. Of this amount of \$44,725 WEBER received payment on \$18,475 of invoices. When HEILIG requested him to follow through on the additional items of this nature, he refused to cooperate with him or accept any money from him. In addition to these fictitious invoices, WEBER stated that he submitted bills to the REGAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION for consulting service, which were for the sum of \$250.00 each month. These he claimed were for bona fide services which were actually performed.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who resides at 41-08 42nd Street, Long Island City, and conducts an engineering business at 29-27 41st Avenue, Long Island City, was interviewed concerning WEBER. He advised that he first became acquainted with WEBER when they both worked together for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, at 30 Church Street, New York City. WEBER apparently impressed BROTHMAN and they became associated in their work on development of various processes of chemical engineering. In June of 1942, BROTHMAN stated, he left Hendrick Manufacturing Company and became associated with HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. GOLDWYNNE was president of this corporation and BROTHMAN became vice president, and ARTHUR WEBER was brought in as secretary of the

NY 116-2805

corporation. BROTHMAN at this time advised that it was a practice of his when WEBER was employed by him, to take WEBER into ventures in which he became engaged, on an equal footing with himself. He said that he did this with anyone who was associated with him. BROTHMAN also advised that he and WEBER signed a contract with the REGAL and TEDLEE CORPORATIONS, to work on the development of the aerosol filling machines. After the completion of the development of an automatic machine for filling aerosol bombs, and the development of a process for making DDT, BROTHMAN was anxious to leave HEILIG'S employment. However, HEILIG was not anxious to see him leave because he was of very great value in the conduct of HEILIG'S business. It was at this time that in April of 1944, ARTHUR WEBER was about to be inducted into the United States Army. HEILIG told BROTHMAN that he would request Admiral ROSS MCINTYRE to have WEBER deferred if BROTHMAN would sign over to HEILIG the devices and process, specifically the automatic filling machine, a valve for aerosol dispensers and the process for DDT. BROTHMAN was unwilling to enter into this deal. Thereupon HEILIG advised BROTHMAN that he would not request a deferment in the draft for WEBER if BROTHMAN refused to sign this contract to work for the REGAL COMPANY.

It was later ascertained that BROTHMAN refused any such proposition and the Draft Board refused to defer WEBER on the basis of his work there. Subsequently, it is believed WEBER went to work for the Manhattan District Engineers, working on the Manhattan Project. BROTHMAN, when interviewed, stated that WEBER had a good basic knowledge of Chemical Engineering, but does not like detail and likes to get results without doing the necessary work. He exhibited several published articles on chemical methods and process which bore the names of WEBER and BROTHMAN as the authors. BROTHMAN stated that each of these articles had been written by himself and he had included WEBER'S name merely to help WEBER get a start in the chemical engineering field and this was in line with his policy of sharing the results of his work with his associates.

BROTHMAN further stated that to the best of his knowledge, WEBER was on the payroll of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, Kellex Corporation and Regal Chemical Corporation at one and the same time, but that he did most of his work for the Kellex Corporation.

It will be noted here that on WEBER'S Personal Security Questionnaire, he states that he did part-time work in the evening for the Regal Chemical Corporation, 115 Debbin Street, Brooklyn, New York, at the same time he was

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employed by the Kellix Corporation.

The United States Attorney has indicated ARTHUR WEBER will be a Government witness in the prosecution of THEODORE HEILIG.

The above is a summary of information pertinent to ARTHUR WEBER, the employee, concerning WEBER'S participation with THEODORE HEILIG in the latter's fraudulent activities.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised JULES KORCHIEN is an architect, formerly with his place of business at 420 Lexington Avenue, in the same office, room 1858, as the Goldwynne Industries and Chemurgy Design Corporation.

KORCHIEN is believed to have been associated for a short time with the Chemurgy Design Corporation, and ABE BROTHMAN and ARTHUR WEBER are known to have been connected with that organization also. It is to be noted that JULES KORCHIEN is a known Communist and active in various Communist groups in New York City, and associates with other known Communists in New York City. He is also a partner in A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, Consulting Engineers. He has also been known to be active as Chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, a member of Architects Committee of National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, and is known to be the architect for the American-Russian Institute, which was remodeling some of their quarters. In regard to A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, this is a partnership made up of individuals including ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and JULES KORCHIEN. This is a consulting engineering firm and was organized after BROTHMAN left the employ of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, which was liquidated as the result of differences arising with the president, HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE.

A confidential source, believed to be reliable, has advised that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN engaged in Soviet espionage in New York, New York from 1941 to 1944.

This was added to report per lit. of 3-24-48 from NY after talking to Floyd Jones. (Luo)
- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 30, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
(Bufile 116-15905)

Rebulet October 27, 1950.

The attention of the Bureau is drawn to report of Special Agent Francis J. Gallant dated March 24, 1948, captioned ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER - 4; ATOMIC ENERGY ACT APPLICANT, and to the report of Special Agent Jacob I. Brown (A) dated November 10, 1947, at New York, captioned TEDLEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, et al; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT (Bufile 46-9702).

It is noted that report of Special Agent Francis J. Gallant sets out background information and results of interviews concerning subject's application for work with the Atomic Energy Commission, and the report of Special Agent Jacob I. Brown reflects information furnished by the subject concerning fraudulent invoices submitted by the subject to the Tedlee Chemical Corporation, in a case wherein the latter corporation attempted to defraud the United States Government during renegotiation of contracts.

HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet espionage agent, furnished the following information in regard to the subject:

GOLD said that he had had numerous telephone conversations with the subject through the latter part of 1941 and throughout 1942, when GOLD would call BROTHMAN'S office to speak with BROTHMAN. GOLD said that on those occasions GOLD would refer to himself as "FRANK." GOLD says that he first met the subject in January or February, 1943, in Grand Central Station, New York City. At that time the subject was accompanied by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. It is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN has recently been convicted in the Southern District of New York on a charge of obstruction of justice.

GOLD said that on that occasion subject said to GOLD, "Shake the hand that shook the hand," and the subject then laughed. GOLD explained that he was convinced in his own mind that the subject was referring to a meeting held the previous month among GOLD, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and SEMEN SEMENOV, GOLD'S Soviet espionage superior, at the Hotel Lincoln in New York City. GOLD said that he felt at that time that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had obviously told the subject about this meeting among GOLD, BROTHMAN, and SEMENOV, and that that was why subject had made the above greeting upon meeting GOLD.

GOLD said that he later quizzed ABRAHAM BROTHMAN as to whether or not BROTHMAN had told the subject of the meeting with SEMENOV, but BROTHMAN denied that he had ever mentioned this to the subject.

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7-3-87 3042 PWT-JAR #86-184161

GOLD said that in the Fall of 1942 he had had a conversation with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN wherein BROTHMAN indicated that he was very happy that the subject had agreed to join the Communist Party. GOLD added that he never learned anything more of this and could never determine whether or not there was any truth in BROTHMAN'S statement concerning this. GOLD pointed out, however, that he was not at all interested at that time whether or not the subject did or did not join the Communist Party.

GOLD asserted that the subject and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN were very close during the early 1940's, and GOLD feels sure, although he said he has nothing to prove his assumption, that BROTHMAN, because of his close association with subject, and because of BROTHMAN'S braggart characteristics, told the subject of HARRY GOLD'S connection with the Soviets, about SEMENOV, and about the award by the Soviets of the Order of the Red Star. GOLD says that on the latter item, that is, the award by the Soviets of the Order of the Red Star, he believes that BROTHMAN would probably have relayed this story to the subject in such a way that BROTHMAN would indicate that BROTHMAN himself was the recipient thereof.

GOLD said that some time in early 1943 he, GOLD, discussed with his Soviet espionage superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, the advisability of recruiting the subject into Soviet espionage. GOLD explained that he felt that such could be successfully done wholly upon a monetary basis. Further, GOLD said he felt that from BROTHMAN'S statements the subject was politically all right. GOLD said that he is not certain, but he believes that he wrote a report for SEMEN SEMENOV concerning the subject, recommending that the subject be recruited and used in the place of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD explained further that about that time SEMEN SEMENOV was "fed up" with BROTHMAN.

Therefore, GOLD asserted, he believes the Soviets had a report on the subject, but he has no knowledge as to whether or not the Soviets ever took any action in recruiting the subject. GOLD pointed out that if SEMENOV did take any affirmative action in this regard, it is quite obvious that he, GOLD, would not have been apprised of it.

GOLD recalls also that BROTHMAN had told him that subject had signed over to a person named HEILIG, of Regal Chemical Company, BROTHMAN'S rights on the aerosol bomb, and BROTHMAN told GOLD that the subject did that because HEILIG had promised to keep the draft board off subject's "neck."

It is noted that HEILIG was the individual at the Tedlee Chemical Corporation and the Regal Chemical Company with whom the subject conspired in supplying false invoices, as set out in the report of Special Agent Jacob I. Brown

0/5 [mentioned above. Subsequently HEILIG was convicted of defrauding the Government, but the subject was never brought to trial, although the subject did testify before the Grand Jury against HEILIG, admitting the subject's participation in the attempt to defraud the Government by submitting false invoices.

In connection with the above information furnished by HARRY GOLD, the attention of the Bureau is drawn to the report of Special Agent John M. Collins dated September 1, 1950, at New York, in the case captioned ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with aliases; ESPIONAGE - R, which report sets out on page 9 results of interview with the subject. Said report reflects that on interview the subject denied shaking hands with GOLD and saying, "Shake the hand that shook the hand." Said report also reflects that the subject insisted that he has no information regarding BROTHMAN'S involvement in any espionage activities, stating that if BROTHMAN was so engaged during the early 1940's BROTHMAN managed to conceal any such activities from the subject. Subject did furnish information that he previously knew HARRY GOLD under the name of FRANK KEPLER.

It is noted that subject was interviewed on several occasions during the course of investigation this last year concerning the activities of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. During the last interviews conducted with the subject, subject was employed as New York City sales representative for International Engineering Company, 15 Park Row, New York City.

It is believed that in view of the fact that subject has never indicated any unwillingness in the past to be interviewed by agents of this office, it would be best for subject to be thoroughly interviewed concerning the above information furnished by HARRY GOLD and as to whether any attempt was ever made to recruit the subject into Soviet espionage. At that time complete background information of the subject could be secured. The Bureau is requested to furnish approval for this office to interview subject thoroughly as set out above.

0/5 [A report concerning the subject is in process of preparation and will be submitted to reach the Bureau soon.

SAC, NEW YORK

December 19, 1950

Director, FBI

ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

Reurlet November 30 last requesting authority to interview the subject concerning information furnished by Harry Gold.

Bureau authority is granted to interview Weber based on information received from Harry Gold in order to ascertain whether or not the subject was ever contacted in an effort to recruit him into Soviet espionage. During the interview complete background information regarding the subject should be obtained. The interview should be conducted by experienced agents and complete information should be obtained regarding the subject's involvement with Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold. The Bureau should be promptly advised of the results of the interview.

RECORDED - 124

NY followed
1/13/51

NY followed
1/17/51

Replaced - Report
will be submitted
3/7/51

EX-71

116-15905-30

KWD:jpc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-3-97 BY 3642

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 117-158 MRW/JP

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/6/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/6-8, 15, 20, 21, 28-30/50; 3/2, 3, 16, 22, 28/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE ARTHUR PRINEAS WEBER, wa. Artie Weber			CHARACTER OF CASE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 549,674 DATE 11/18/82 BY SP1/DJA/mw/11-1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background information on subject set out. Subject was associated with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, while both employed at Hendrick Manufacturing Company, from February, 1941 to June, 1942. Subject then associated with BROTHMAN in business as Chemurgy Design Corporation, June, 1942 to July, 1944, when BROTHMAN and subject allegedly had business break-up. Subject then employed July, 1944 to November, 1949 by Kellogg Corporation as chemical engineer, and there had access to information regarding Atomic Energy.

Subject also employed by Regal Corporation and Tedlee Corporation, part-time, from August, 1943 to January, 1945, and has admitted that in 1944 and 1945 he submitted fraudulent invoices at request of subject's employer, of which subject retained the amount of \$2000.00 for own use. In connection with these fraudulent invoices subject's employer pleaded guilty to Espionage Act on 3/11/49. HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet espionage agent, says that he had numerous telephone conversations with subject in latter part of 1941 and 1942, when GOLD called BROTHMAN'S office to speak to BROTHMAN. GOLD says he first met subject in January or February, 1943, shortly after GOLD and BROTHMAN had met with GOLD'S Soviet espionage superior, and GOLD says

follow-up 6-4-51 from follow-up to NY 7-10-51 from
Returned 7/23 with no investigation

STATISTICS TAKEN

acc. dec. 1944-45 12/15/50 1/15/51

3042 for 504 486-184964 4-1-3, 11-14 18-20, 22-24 27-44, 46, 48 were removed for d. inspection 19 under refer doc

RECEIVED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

Charles Arthur

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (116-15905)

3 - New York

APR 9 1951

INDEXED - 89

MAY 11 1951

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (CONT'D)

WEBER, when introduced, said "Shake the hand that shook the hand". GOLD inferred from this that BROTHMAN had told subject of the meeting with SEMENOV, but BROTHMAN denied that he had told subject. In Fall of 1942 BROTHMAN told GOLD that subject had agreed to join the CP. In early 1943 GOLD discussed with SEMENOV advisability of recruiting subject into Soviet espionage. GOLD believes he wrote a report for SEMENOV on subject, but does not know whether the Soviets took any action towards recruiting subject. Subject has denied knowledge of any espionage by BROTHMAN, has stated he met GOLD a few times, but denied saying to GOLD above quoted statement.

- P -

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case is predicated upon the fact that certain documents, which will be described hereinafter in this report, which had been issued to the subject during his employment by the Kellogg Corporation cannot be located by that corporation.

Further, instant investigation is predicated upon the fact that that the subject was an associate, in the past, of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who was convicted in the Southern District Court of New York on November 22, 1950 for obstructing justice. Information concerning subject's association with BROTHMAN will be set out later in this report.

Further, investigation was predicated upon information furnished by HARRY GOLD, an admitted and convicted Soviet espionage agent, to the effect that he had submitted the name of the subject to his

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GOLD's, Soviet espionage superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, in early 1943 as a possible recruit for Soviet espionage. Information concerning GOLD's statements in regard to the subject will be set out later in this report.

Further, investigation is predicated upon the fact that ALBERT ARENT, Washington attorney, advised Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney that he, ARENT, had received information from a person, whose identity he desires to remain undisclosed, that the subject was a partner of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and was employed at Oak Ridge in 1947, during which time subject made frequent airplane trips to New York City.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SUBJECT ON PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE DATED MAY 29, 1947

On May 29, 1947 the subject filled out and signed a Personnel Security Questionnaire in connection with his employment by the Kellogg Corporation as a project engineer at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which form was furnished by the subject to the Atomic Energy Commission. On this form the subject furnished the following information concerning his background:

Name
Residences

ARTHUR P. WEBER

- (1) 1775 East 18th St., Brooklyn, 29, New York (as of 1947)
- (2) c/o Kellogg Corporation
Oak Ridge, Tennessee- October, 1946 to 1947.
- (3) 1775 East 18th Street,
Brooklyn, 29, New York- October, 1943 to October, 1946.
- (4) 410 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn,
New York-October, 1942 to
October, 1943.

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At the office of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, Mr. HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE of the Goldwynne Industries, 420 Lexington Avenue, verified the fact that ARTHUR WEBER had been employed there from approximately June of 1942 until July of 1944. He spoke very highly of WEBER and believed him to be of very fine character and reputation. He stated that WEBER had been brought into the organization of the Chemurgy Design Corporation by one ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who was a chemical engineer, formerly employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. At that time BROTHMAN was associated with GOLDWYNNE in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, and WEBER was taken in and made secretary of the corporation. BROTHMAN was made vice-president and GOLDWYNNE assumed the office of president. This company was later liquidated as the result of differences arising between BROTHMAN and GOLDWYNNE.

o/s [GOLDWYNNE stated that the subject was the type of individual who would maintain a confidence and he spoke very highly of the subject in regard to his loyalty to the United States Government.

GOLDWYNNE indicated that a breach had arisen between BROTHMAN and himself. He said that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was an individual who, in his opinion, could not be trusted. He attributed this to BROTHMAN's scientific mind, saying that he felt that BROTHMAN would give away anything of an inventive nature which might assist others in their work for better social conditions. He characterized BROTHMAN as a "nut" but a great scientist, and said that he believed that BROTHMAN had Communist Party tendencies. He further advised that if Russia had tried to contact anyone concerning scientific information, BROTHMAN, in GOLDWYNNE's opinion, would be the type of individual who would be a possible source for this scientific information.

o/s [Mr. GOLDWYNNE stated that at the time of the liquidation of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, he referred ARTHUR WEBER to a Dr. ROSEN concerning employment at the Kallax Corporation. He stated that he was unable to further identify Dr. ROSEN.

At the Regal Chemical Corporation, 115 Dobbin Street, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. THEODORE HEILIG and Mr. E. NORMAN CLARKE were interviewed concerning

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the subject. They stated that the subject had been employed by them as a consultant on various occasions. However, he was not a regular employee. He was associated at this time with one BROTHMAN. However, they were not believed to be connected with any particular firm at that time. BROTHMAN and the subject handled mathematical equations and processing concerning DDT work which that company was doing for the United States Army. Mr. HEILIG considered the subject a very brilliant youth, and found him to be of the finest character, and highly recommended him for any position of trust with the United States Government. He was known by Mr. HEILIG to work for the Kellix Corporation. However, it was quite noticeable that he at no time discussed the nature of his work with that organization.

Both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Heilig reported no derogatory information concerning the subject, and were unable to report any information concerning BROTHMAN, with whom the subject was believed to be associated.

(It is to be noted that information will be set out hereinafter in this report reflecting that THEODORE HEILIG; the Fedles Chemical Corporation; and the Regal Chemical Corporation pleaded guilty in the Southern District of New York on March 11, 1949 to an indictment charging violations of Section 1191, Title 50, United States Code (Renegatiation Act), and subsequently were sentenced on March 21, 1949 for said violations. Further information will be set out hereinafter to the effect that the subject has admitted assisting THEODORE HEILIG in said violations by submitting false invoices.)

015
INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IN 1947 CONCERNING SUBJECT'S PARTICIPATION IN AN ALLEGED FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BASED ON SUBMISSION OF FALSE INVOICES BY SUBJECT

The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) Jacob I. Brown for the period from September 23-October 30, 1947.

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[REDACTED]

Hereafter, the subject furnished the following voluntary signed, sworn statement:

"New York, N.Y.
October 9, 1947

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7c
b7D
O/S
b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c, b7D

b7c
b7D
O/S
b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The subject during the course of this interview on October 9, 1947 advised that he is presently employed by the Kelllex Corporation as a Project Engineer at a salary of \$7,500.00 per annum. It is noted that the Kelllex Corporation is a private concern and is a contractor on the atomic energy project.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c, b7D

Subsequently on October 20, 1947 the subject again voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and furnished the following supplemental statement:

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"New York, N.Y.
October 20, 1947

O/S

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

O/S

b7C
b7D

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN resided at that time at 4108 42nd Street, Long Island City, New York, and conducted his engineering business at 29-27 41st Avenue, Long Island City. BROTHMAN was interviewed concerning the subject, and advised that he first became acquainted with the subject when they both worked together for the Hendrick Engineering Company at 30 Church Street, New York City. BROTHMAN said that the subject impressed him and BROTHMAN and the subject became associated in work on development of various processes of chemical engineering. In June of 1942, according to BROTHMAN, he, BROTHMAN, left the Hendrick Manufacturing Company and became associated with HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. GOLDWYNNE was President of this corporation and BROTHMAN became Vice-President, and the subject was brought in as Secretary of the corporation.

BROTHMAN advised that at that time it was a practice of his to take the subject into ventures in which subject became engaged on an equal footing with BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN said that he customarily did this with any employee who was working in close association with him. BROTHMAN also advised that he and the subject signed a contract with the Regal and Tedlee Corporations to work on the development of the Aerosol Filling Machines. After the completion of the development of an automatic machine for filling aerosol bombs, and the development of a process for making DDT, BROTHMAN was anxious to leave the employment of Regal and Tedlee Corporations, of which THEODORE HEILIG was President. However, HEILIG was not anxious to see BROTHMAN leave because BROTHMAN was of great value in the conduct of HEILIG's business, according to BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN said that it was at this time, that is about April, 1944, that the subject was about to be inducted into the United States Army. According to BROTHMAN, HEILIG told BROTHMAN that he, HEILIG, would request Admiral ROSS MCINTYRE to have subject deferred if BROTHMAN would sign over to HEILIG the devices and processes, specifically the automatic filling machine, a valve for aerosol dispensers, and the process for DDT. BROTHMAN was unwilling to enter into this deal. Thereupon HEILIG advised BROTHMAN that he would not request a deferment in the draft for the subject, if BROTHMAN refused to sign this contract to work for the Regal Corporation.

During this interview, BROTHMAN stated that the subject had a good basic knowledge of chemical engineering but said the subject does not like

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detail and likes to get results without doing the necessary work.

BROTHMAN exhibited several published articles on chemical methods and processes, which articles bore the names of BROTHMAN and the subject as the authors. According to BROTHMAN, all of these articles had been written by him and that BROTHMAN had included the subject's name merely to help the subject get a start in the chemical engineering field. BROTHMAN said that this was in line with his policy of sharing the results of his work with his associates.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN during that interview further stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the subject was on the payroll of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, the Kellax Corporation and the Regal Chemical Corporation, at one and the same time, but said that the subject did most of the subject's work for the Kellax Corporation.

(It is noted that this ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, mentioned above, is the ABRAHAM BROTHMAN who was convicted on November 22, 1950 in the Southern District of New York on a charge of obstruction of justice.)

In connection with the above matter whereby the subject submitted fraudulent invoices at the request of his employer, the Tedlee Chemical Corporation, the Regal Chemical Corporation, and THEODORE HEILIG, it is noted that on March 11, 1949 THEODORE HEILIG entered pleas of guilty in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in regard to himself, the Tedlee Chemical Corporation, and the Regal Chemical Corporation, to an indictment charging HEILIG and the last two mentioned corporations, with violations of Section 1191, Title 50, United States Code. (Renegotiation Act).

On March 21, 1949 U.S. District Judge Simon H. Rifkind imposed sentence on HEILIG for a term of imprisonment of one year and one day and in addition, fined HEILIG, the Tedlee Chemical Corporation, and the Regal Chemical Corporation. Subsequently Assistant United States Attorney E. M. Southern District of New York, advised that he would decline to authorize prosecution of the subject and several other individuals involved with HEILIG.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

It is noted that information appears above in this report that subject was associated with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in the course of business employments.

It is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was convicted on November 22, 1950 in the Southern District of New York on the charge of obstruction of justice.

During the course of the trial of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in the Southern District of New York, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, testified that she acted as a courier in receiving information from BROTHMAN and transmitting same to her Soviet espionage superior, JACOB GOLOS during 1941. Further, that during that same year she was known to BROTHMAN as "HELEN" and that during 1941 she made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby BROTHMAN would be contacted by a new Soviet courier, whose identity was not known to Miss BENTLEY.

Further, during BROTHMAN's trial HARRY GOLD testified that in about September, 1941 he received instructions from his Soviet espionage superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, to contact an individual in New York City for purposes of obtaining information. GOLD testified that he did contact this individual, who turned out to be ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and on the original contact he told BROTHMAN that he was sent by "HELEN". GOLD testified further that subsequently he received various information, much of which related to chemical processes, from BROTHMAN.

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INTERVIEW OF HARRY GOLD REGARDING SUBJECT

HARRY GOLD, an admitted and convicted Soviet espionage agent, furnished the following information regarding the subject to SA Joseph C. Walsh on November 7, 1950 at New York City:

During this interview, HARRY GOLD identified a photograph of subject as the person he had known as ARTIE WEBER, who was an associate in business with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

HARRY GOLD said that he had numerous telephone conversations with the subject, whom GOLD referred to as ARTIE WEBER, throughout the latter part of 1941 and throughout 1942, when GOLD would call the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Corporation, where subject and BROTHMAN were employed, in order that GOLD might speak to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. HARRY GOLD said that at that time, through speaking to GOLD on the telephone, the subject knew GOLD as "FRANK".

GOLD related that he first met the subject in person in January or February, 1943 in Grand Central Station. According to GOLD, WEBER was at that time accompanied by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD recalls that at that time the subject said to HARRY GOLD, "Shake the hand that shook the hand", and that subject then laughed. HARRY GOLD said that he understood from this greeting that the subject was referring to a meeting held the previous month between HARRY GOLD, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and SEMEN SEMENOV, GOLD's Soviet espionage superior, a Russian national, which meeting was held at the Hotel Lincoln, New York City. GOLD said that he was convinced in his own mind that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had obviously told the subject about this meeting between GOLD, BROTHMAN and SEMENOV, and that consequently the subject had greeted GOLD with the abovementioned statement, "Shake the hand that shook the hand". GOLD said that he later quizzed ABRAHAM BROTHMAN as to whether or not BROTHMAN had told the subject of the meeting between GOLD, BROTHMAN and SEMENOV at the Hotel Lincoln, but GOLD said that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN denied ever mentioning this meeting to the subject.

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HARRY GOLD said further that he recalls that in the Fall of 1942 he had a conversation with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at which time BROTHMAN said that he was very happy that the subject had agreed to join the Communist Party. HARRY GOLD added that he had never learned anything more concerning this and could never determine whether or not there was any truth in BROTHMAN's original statement, concerning subject's agreeing to join the Communist Party. GOLD pointed out, however, that he, GOLD, was not at all interested at that time as to whether or not the subject did, or did not, join the Communist Party.

HARRY GOLD said that the subject and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN were very close during the early 1940s and GOLD feels sure, although he says he has nothing to prove his assumption, that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, because of his close association with the subject and because of what GOLD calls BROTHMAN's braggart characteristics, told the subject about HARRY GOLD's connection with the Soviets, about SEMEN SEMENOV and of the award to GOLD by the Soviets of the "Order of the Red Star". GOLD said that in regard to the latter point, that is, the award of the Soviets to GOLD of the "Order of the Red Star", he believes from what he knows of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN would probably have mentioned this to the subject in such a way that it would indicate that BROTHMAN had himself been the recipient of the "Order of the Red Star".

HARRY GOLD stated that sometime in early 1943 he, GOLD, discussed with SEMEN SEMENOV, GOLD's superior in Soviet espionage, the advisability of recruiting the subject into Soviet espionage. GOLD said that he felt that subject could be successfully recruited, wholly on a monetary basis, and felt that from BROTHMAN's statements, the subject was politically all right.

HARRY GOLD said that he is not certain, but he believes that he wrote a report for SEMEN SEMENOV on the subject, recommending that the subject be recruited and used in the place of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. HARRY GOLD explained that at about that time SEMEN SEMENOV was "fed up" with BROTHMAN; therefore, GOLD said, he believes the Soviets had a report on the subject, but GOLD says that he has no knowledge as to whether or not the Soviets ever took any action in recruiting the subject for Soviet espionage. GOLD pointed out that if SEMEN SEMENOV did take any affirmative action in this regard, it is quite obvious in GOLD's opinion that he, GOLD, would not have been apprised of it.

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HARRY GOLD also recalls that he received information from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN to the effect that the subject had signed over to a man named HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Corporation, BROTHMAN's rights on the Aerosol Bomb and further that BROTHMAN told GOLD that the subject did this because HEILIG had promised to keep the Draft Board "off WEBER's neck". GOLD also recalls that BROTHMAN mentioned to him about some falling out between BROTHMAN and the subject over this latter item.

It is noted that on July 11, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following information to SAs Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller, Jr. concerning the subject and subject's connection with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

GOLD indicated that he had used the name FRANK WESSLER during his early contacts with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GOLD recalled that at one meeting with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in September, 1944 he walked with BROTHMAN in lower Manhattan, New York City; in the vicinity of Wanamakers Department Store. During that walk BROTHMAN did most of the talking and mentioned to GOLD a "dirty deal" which BROTHMAN had gotten from HENRY GOLDWINNE, ARTIE WEBER, and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, New York. GOLD said that his recollection of this conversation is as follows:

"BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER's share of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a typical case, and that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that Chemurgy would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER's share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, 'Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, as meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, have voted to oust you from the three-man Board of Directors.'

"He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect.

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"A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of a conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER's own and was not BROTHMAN's; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE.

"I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat', as it were, with ARTIE's Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE's seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority. BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLWINNE and to HEILIG, and of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally he got so angry, he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH and JULES KORCHIEN.

Further, on July 12, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following information to SAs Richard E. Brennan and F. Scott Miller, Jr.:

"I wish to add the following relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting as set in my statement dated July 11, 1950 and appearing on Pages 32 through 36.

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"This meeting was attended by SEMENOV, BROTHMAN and myself.

"Some weeks later I was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station in New York City; this was in the portion of the station near the Graybar Building and where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue. BROTHMAN emerged in the company of several other men; because of these strange people I made no attempt to make my presence known to ABE. BROTHMAN, however, saw me, and he and a blond man left the group and came up to me. ABE said, 'FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER'. WEBER then smiled, and said, 'Shake the hand that shook the hand of——', you know".

"I was very much disconcerted at this because I immediately knew that WEBER was referring to ABE's meeting with SEMENOV. However, I managed to make some non-committal statement and no further mention was made of this incident.

"But the next time that I saw ABE, however, I did very directly ask him whether he had talked to ARTIE about the Lincoln Hotel meeting with GEORGE. BROTHMAN assured me that he had not and no further conversation was held on this subject."

INTERVIEWS WITH SUBJECT CONCERNING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

ARTHUR P. WEBER, residing at 56 Beach Drive, Merrick, Long Island, New York, who was at that time employed as a technical director in the New York Office, 15 Park Row, New York City, of the International Engineering Co., Inc. of Dayton, Ohio, was interviewed in the New York Office of the FBI on February 27, 1950 by SAs John M. Collins and John R. Murphy, Jr.

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Subject said that while he had been employed at the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, together with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, he recalls that the following individuals were also employed there in that period, which subject fixed as February, 1941 to June, 1942: E. G. DANN, office manager; Miss DAVIS, secretary; ABRAHAM BROTHMAN; CHARLES STICKMAY, salesman; ARTHUR E. BLAKE, salesman; BOB TOWNSEND, draftsman, later employed at Chemurgy with BROTHMAN, and also at A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES; and CHARLES DEVINE.

The following individuals, according to the subject's recollection, were employed at the Chemurgy Design Corporation with the subject and BROTHMAN from about July, 1942 to June, 1944: HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE, president; BOB TOWNSEND, draftsman; EMIL Z. BARISH; JULES KORCHIEN; and OSCAR J. WAGO.

Regarding the employment at the Chemurgy Design Corporation, the subject stated that during all the time that he was at the Chemurgy Design Corporation, work was being done on the construction of the Eufert Plant, a division of the Semour Manufacturing Co., Semour, Connecticut. In addition, subject said he and BROTHMAN were joint holders of a consultant's engineer contract with the Graver Tank Company, Chicago, Illinois. Subject said regarding this that when he, the subject, was getting ready to leave Chemurgy Design Corporation in the Spring of 1944, the Graver contract was up for renewal and subject suspected that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had personally renewed it without telling the subject.

Also, from about August, 1943 until the time subject left Chemurgy in June, 1944, subject recalls that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was doing work with the Tedlee Chemical Corporation and the Regal Chemical Corporation, both operated by one THEODORE HEILIG, who along with the subject and others was involved in a Fraud Against the Government case arising out of the submission by the subject, at the insistence of HEILIG, of fictitious invoices.

In describing ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, the subject said that BROTHMAN was a "supreme egotist" who enjoyed nothing more than to invite a group of men out to lunch and then to talk endlessly of his, BROTHMAN's, accomplishments in the chemical field. Subject said that BROTHMAN had many "cronies" who would come

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to the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company and to the office of the Chemurgy Design Corporation, to see BROTHMAN. Subject said that he knew several of these persons by name and others by sight, but advised that at the time of the interview he could only recall the names of two individuals with whom BROTHMAN was associated during that period, which persons were not employed at either Chemurgy or Hendrick. Subject said that one of these individuals was a person named PERCY NEDEL and the other a person named BERNARD KOOPMAN.

Subject stated that he had made trips with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN to such places as Chicago, Illinois (Graver Tank Co.); to Lancaster, Pa. (Armstrong Cork Co.); to Seymour, Connecticut (Rufert Co.); to Jersey City, N.J. (Colgate-Pest Co.); to Bayonne, N.J. (Standard Oil Development Co.); to Akron, Ohio (various rubber companies); and to Washington, D.C. (Rubber Research Board).

Subject also stated that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN did not get along with HENRY GOLDWYNNE, president of the Chemurgy Design Corporation. Subject was asked as to whether he thought that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was a Communist or had been a Communist. Subject said that he did not know whether BROTHMAN ever had been a Communist but advised that he, the subject, regards ABRAHAM BROTHMAN as a person with "definite leftist leanings". In substantiation of this, subject said that he had visited with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in BROTHMAN's home on several occasions, during some of which visits EMIL Z. BARISH was present. According to the subject, usually during these social contacts with BROTHMAN, the conversation eventually turned to politics and international affairs, and subject said that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN's wife NAOMI, and EMIL Z. BARISH usually took the "leftist viewpoint". Subject also stated that on one occasion he was invited by BROTHMAN to attend a meeting at Webster Hall, New York City, during which meeting the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1941 was discussed.

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On March 3, 1950 subject advised SA W. H. ALLEY, of the Cincinnati Office, that he now recalled the following individuals, who were among BROTHMAN'S acquaintances:

SERGE JARVIS - Subject said that JARVIS was an attorney in New York City, who, in 1942 or 1943, represented a group of persons who were interested in buying a brewery in New Jersey, with a view to using the premises to manufacture lactic acid through the fermenting of corn. JARVIS, an acquaintance of BROTHMAN, contacted BROTHMAN and the subject and requested them to look the brewery over and they did so and recommended against the suitability of the premises for the desired use. The subject stated that this was his first meeting with JARVIS, but apparently BROTHMAN had been acquainted with him for some period of time.

LEO MITTLEMAN (ph) - This person, according to subject, is an attorney in New York City and he met him through BROTHMAN while at Chemurgy. MITTLEMAN was contacted by BROTHMAN for legal advice on an engineering contract which never materialized.

GUS WOLLAN - WOLLAN, according to subject, was working at Chemurgy in late 1943. BROTHMAN also brought WOLLAN to Regal Chemical Engineering Corporation to do some work there. Subject stated that WOLLAN did not appear to be a close associate of BROTHMAN, and he left the employ in 1944 and subject has no knowledge of him since that time.

ALEX BRAND - BRAND is a New York City attorney and was retained by BROTHMAN in 1943 to handle a contract regarding work with the Bridgeport Brass Company; however, the contract did not materialize. Subject stated that he only saw BRAND on one or two occasions.

ARTHUR MARKMAN (ph) - MARKMAN, according to subject, was an old friend of BROTHMAN and his family and subject first met him at the Hendrick Manufacturing Company in 1941 and saw him infrequently thereafter when he came to visit BROTHMAN. Subject stated that MARKMAN was an officer in a bank which was located in the vicinity of 14th Street in Manhattan, and that BROTHMAN'S wife had apparently worked as secretary for MARKMAN at one time. Subject described MARKMAN as being about 40 years of age in 1941, 5 feet, five inches; stocky build; partially bald; single, and a very good dresser.

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FRANK KEPPLER (ph) - Subject first met this person in late 1943 when he came to visit BROTHMAN at Chemurgy. KEPPLER was a personal friend of BROTHMAN, and there was no business connection between the two, although subject believes that he was in a similar business to that of BROTHMAN. Subject stated that he last saw him in early 1944 and described him as being in his middle to late thirties, 5 feet, five inches; medium build; and dark complexion. Subject assumes he was from New York, but is without information concerning his address or any other identifying information.

JACK MILLS - Subject advised that MILLS was another acquaintance of BROTHMAN and was a junior executive with the Bridgeport Brass Company, and he, subject, first met him while at Chemurgy. Subject advised that the contact was had with MILLS in an effort to get a contract for consulting and design work with Bridgeport Brass.

C. M. RASH - Subject related that he had done some work in the synthetic rubber field, and DEAN NEWMAN of the College of the City of New York, his former college, was aware of this fact and contacted subject and asked him to meet with JOHN CARROLL, a junior executive in the Goldman Sachs Investment Company of New York City, who was associated with others, who were interested in the building of a synthetic rubber factory. As a result, he and BROTHMAN met RASH, former comptroller of Goldman Sachs. Thereafter, RASH contacted BROTHMAN and the subject on several occasions at which time he was acting as an agent for buyers and sellers of chemical plants. Subject stated that RASH contacted him in August of 1949, and, at that time, he was associated with the American Weighing Corporation in New York. At that time, subject made an examination of several hundred tons of plaster for RASH. Subject described RASH as about 60 years of age; 5 feet, 9 inches; slight build; bald and wears glasses. He has had no contact with him since last August.

SHINDLER (ph) - Subject advised that this person used to visit BROTHMAN at Chemurgy and that he operated a small paint factory in Brooklyn, and was also interested in a substance to be used in the covering and preserving of metal, and to further his work in this field, used the small laboratory at Chemurgy for testing purposes. Subject possessed no further information concerning SHINDLER, other than to describe him as being about 45 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches; heavy build; mustache; and bald.

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On March 20, 1950, subject was interviewed again by SA JOHN R. MURPHY, Jr., at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he was shown certain photographs. Subject selected from this group of photographs the picture of HARRY GOLD, whom he later identified as the individual known to him as an acquaintance of BROTHMAN, under the name of FRANK KEPPLER (ph), which name is set out above as an acquaintance of BROTHMAN mentioned by the subject during an interview on March 3, 1950. Subject said that KEPPLER was a personal friend of BROTHMAN, and that there was no business connection between BROTHMAN and KEPPLER.

On June 8, 1950, subject was again interviewed by SA JOHN R. MURPHY, Jr., in particular regarding the visits by "KEPPLER", who by this time had been identified as HARRY GOLD. Subject stated that he recalled now that GOLD, when he came to the offices of Chemurgy on the first occasion, which occurred about 1943, was introduced around the office by BROTHMAN as "KEPPLER". Several times thereafter the subject saw "KEPPLER" at the Chemurgy offices and usually on every occasion BROTHMAN would bring "KEPPLER" into a private office adjoining a large draftsman's pool, and there they conversed for varying lengths of time behind closed doors. The subject said he had no independent recollection of ever having had lunch or having any other association with HARRY GOLD, also known as FRANK KEPPLER, outside the offices of Chemurgy.

During the latter part of July, 1950, subject was interviewed by SA JOHN M. COLLINS regarding his meetings with HARRY GOLD and regarding information furnished by GOLD concerning the possibility that subject may have known of BROTHMAN'S meeting with SEMENOV. At that time subject stated that, as far as he remembers, he only met GOLD on three or four occasions. He said that the majority of these meetings were at the Chemurgy Design Company's office, at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Subject said, however, that he remembers one meeting with GOLD that took place in the passageway leading from Grand Central Station to Lexington Avenue by the side entrance to the Graybar Building. However, he claimed that he does not remember any of the circumstances about this meeting; whether there were any others present; where they went after the initial greeting, or what was discussed while GOLD, BROTHMAN and the subject were together. Subject, however, definitely denied shaking hands with GOLD and saying, "Shake the hand that shook the hand of — you know". The subject insisted, during this interview, that he had no information regarding BROTHMAN'S involvement in any espionage activities, and stated that if BROTHMAN was so engaged during the early 1940's, when he and BROTHMAN were associates, BROTHMAN

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managed to conceal these activities from the subject. The subject also stated that he allegedly knew GOLD under the name of FRANK KEPPLER.

RE SUBJECT'S ASSOCIATION WITH OSCAR VAGO

It is noted that, on September 20, 1950, and on September 27, 1950, OSCAR JOHN VAGO appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, for questioning concerning VAGO'S relationship with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD. It is noted that VAGO was a partner in A. BROTHMAN, Associates, from August, 1944 to June, 1948, during part of which time HARRY GOLD was an employee of the firm.

It is further noted that, on September 28, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment against said OSCAR VAGO charging that he committed perjury on September 20, 1950 in testifying before the Grand Jury. Said perjury constituted a violation of Title 18, Section 1621, United States Code. The Grand Jury, in its indictment, charged that VAGO had made untrue statements, in that VAGO said that he had been in Hungary from 1929 to January, 1933, whereas VAGO had been in the United States from 1925 until on or about December 1, 1932.

During December, 1950, the subject, residing at 1334 Surrey Lane, North Rockville Center, New York, advised SA ROBERT M. KANE that he had been employed with OSCAR JOHN VAGO in 1943, and 1944 at Chemurgy Design Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The subject advised that he had no information concerning VAGO'S early residence in the United States, and advised that VAGO had often indicated to the subject that he, VAGO, desired to return to Hungary for permanent residence.

Subject further stated that he had no information that VAGO was ever involved in espionage, but stated that VAGO always followed the Communist Party line in any political discussion. Subject was unable to furnish any specific instance concerning this and advised that he could not say positively that VAGO was a member of the Communist Party.

It is noted that OSCAR JOHN VAGO has not been tried as yet on the indictment mentioned above charging VAGO with perjury, but is presently awaiting trial on such charge in the Southern District of New York.

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RE SUBJECT'S WORK ON ATOMIC ENERGY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INTERVIEW OF DOCTOR KLAUS FUCHS

It is noted that EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, also known as Doctor KLAUS FUCHS, has admitted to English authorities, in February, 1950, that he engaged in atomic espionage, including contacts with the Soviet espionage system while he, FUCHS, was in the United States, mainly during 1944 and 1945. FUCHS has pleaded guilty in England to said charges and has been sentenced therefore by the British.

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During February, 1950, FUCHS was interviewed by SA LISH WHITSON, at London, England, and, at that time, after FUCHS' admission that he had been engaged in atomic espionage for the Soviets, FUCHS was shown photographs of various individuals. FUCHS, however, was unable to identify, as anyone he had ever known or met, the photograph of the subject which was displayed to him in company with other photographs.

INTERVIEW OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY RE SUBJECT

On November 15, 1950, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, admitted former Soviet espionage agent and admitted former member of the Communist Party, who had furnished information regarding her espionage associations with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and testified to same during recent trial of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was interviewed by the writer concerning subject of this case. She was shown a photograph of the subject and said that she was unable to identify same as that of anyone she had ever known or met. She further said that she had never heard of the subject by name and knew nothing concerning the subject whatsoever.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

RE JULES KORCHIEN

On May 16th and 17, 1950, JULES KORCHIEN was interviewed at his home, 2650 Chatanooga Place, Los Angeles, California, by SAs HAROLD F. DODGE and GILMER G. ROBINSON of the Los Angeles Office. During that interview, KORCHIEN advised that he met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN during 1942, and he said that this introduction was as a result of KORCHIEN'S being employed by Chemurgy Design Corporation, and specifically being employed by HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE of Chemurgy Design.

KORCHIEN stated that he believed that the Chemurgy Design Corporation had been founded by HENRY A. GOLDWYNNE, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and the subject. It was KORCHIEN'S understanding that GOLDWYNNE had supplied most of the capital for this business. KORCHIEN said that he could furnish no information regarding the organizational or financial structure of Chemurgy Design Corporation, but said that he recalled vaguely that GOLDWYNNE, BROTHMAN, and the subject had a misunderstanding over financial matters, and that he believed that the Chemurgy Design Corporation went out of business following this disagreement.

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Concerning the subject, KORCHIEN stated that he recalled the subject as a person who was an assistant to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN at the Chemurgy Design Corporation, but said that he could furnish no details regarding subject's background or contacts and said that he never recalled meeting the subject socially.

Regarding JULES KORCHIEN, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised, during 1944, that this person, JULES KORCHIEN, was a member of the 10th Assembly District, Manhattan Branch of the Communist Party, having been transferred there from the Industrial Section of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party in New York City. This informant said that, while it was known that the 10th Assembly District group dissolved in the early part of 1944, the informant did not know to which club the subject was transferred from the 10th Assembly District.

It is noted that, during May of 1944, SA JEROME W. BROWER ascertained that the name JULES KORCHIEN was listed on the General Building Directory of the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, with an indication that KORCHIEN was located at room 1858. Further SA BROWER ascertained that room 1858 was occupied by the following concerns at that time: Goldwynne Chemical Corporation; Chemurgy Design Corporation; Kullitt Refractories Company and Rufert Chemical Company.

RE GERHARD NORVIL WOLLAN

GERHARD NORVIL WOLLAN, residing Dahlgonega, Georgia, on interview by SA LESTER G. DAVIS and SA GEORGE P. DILLARD, of the Atlanta Office, in May, 1950, furnished the following information regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and in some part regarding the subject:

WOLLAN stated that, during the time he was associated with the Regal Chemical Company, during the year 1943, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had had some trouble in his relations with individuals in the Chemurgy Design Corporation. He explained that BROTHMAN had employed the subject when the subject finished school and said that there had been some difficulties between BROTHMAN and the subject. WOLLAN said that it seemed to him that the subject was ambitious and did not like to be subservient, and that BROTHMAN felt that he could not let the subject control things as subject had made several costly mistakes at the Chemurgy Corporation because of inexperience. WOLLAN related that the subject seemed to resent the

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fact that BROTHMAN held him down and WOLLAN said that the subject had endeavored to take credit for some of the processes developed by BROTHMAN. He advised that BROTHMAN, at that time, was financially backed by HENRY GOLDWYNNE. He related that BROTHMAN wanted to set up his own company without financial backing from anyone, inasmuch as BROTHMAN felt that he had been gypped by some of his associates. WOLLAN said that, by that time, he, WOLLAN, and BROTHMAN had become friendly. He stated that BROTHMAN was a good mathematician, engineer and physicist, possibly the most brilliant man WOLLAN had ever known. He felt that BROTHMAN had come to feel that he, WOLLAN, was reliable, had some ability, and was potentially a good engineer.

WOLLAN said that, accordingly, when things "blew-up" between the Regal Company and Chemurgy, BROTHMAN, JULES KORCHIEN, OSCAR VAGO, EMLY BRAISH and WOLLAN agreed to set up a partnership known as A. BROTHMAN and Associates, the purpose of which company was to act as consultant engineers. WOLLAN advised that, at the time of the formation of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, the members of this firm were all well acquainted with the fact that BROTHMAN and the subject had had personal difficulties between themselves.

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FURTHER INFORMATION RE SUBJECT'S EMPLOYMENT WITH KELLEX CORPORATION

Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that the records of the Kellex Corporation, 233 Broadway, New York City, showed that ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER was employed by Kellex as a chemical engineer from June 29, 1944 to October 31, 1949. Subject left Kellex to accept employment with International Engineering, Incorporated, Dayton, Ohio. This informant said that subject was stationed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, from October 14, 1946 to September 1, 1947.

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- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

RE [REDACTED]

0/s [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7D

It is noted that subsequent investigation in the "TEDLEE CASE" indicated that the majority of this money was money advanced to the subject by THEODORE HEILEIG through fraudulent invoices, most of which money was to be returned to HEILEIG in furtherance of this fraud against the Government.

1/s
INFORMATION FURNISHED REGARDING COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES OF MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ AND ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

It is noted that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ was an associate of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in business, and was recently convicted, along with BROTHMAN, on charges of perjury in the Southern District of New York.

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant T-4. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

In approximately 1948, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GERTRUDE KOGAN, both active in the Hetti Lapatine Club of the Chelsea Section of the Communist Party, invited ABRAHAM BROTHMAN to a meeting of that Club. During this meeting, BROTHMAN made a speech in which he was critical of the Party leaders, and, in which, he defended EARL BROWDER.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was not a member of any Communist Party branch, but was a member at large of this organization. He said that during the war years, BROTHMAN was responsible to BERNIE CHESTER and must have been held in high regard by the Communist Party.

It is noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

It is noted that a copy of the photograph of the subject, which was supplied by Confidential Informant T-3, was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated February 3, 1950, in the case captioned "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was; ESPIONAGE - R". A copy of this photograph is being retained in the case file on the subject in the New York Office.

RE INDICES CHECK

It is noted that all available pertinent information regarding the subject has been set out in instant report.

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LEAD PAGE

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

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Will interview subject thoroughly regarding any activities on subject's part in Soviet espionage or any attempts made to recruit subject into Soviet espionage.

Further, will ascertain from the subject, the disposition of certain records of the Kellax Corporation, which cannot now be located, but which were last charged to subject's custody while he was employed at Kellax Corporation. During this interview, complete background information on the subject should be secured.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN, at New York, dated April 6, 1951, are as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

T-2

Anonymous

T-3

[REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-4

T-5

REFERENCE:

Bureau letters to New York, 10/27/50 and 12/19/50.
New York letter to the Bureau, 12/30/50.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (116-15905)

DATE: October 27, 1951

FROM :

SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

ARTHUR PHINEAS WEBER, wa.
ATOMIC ENERGY ACTG.I.R. 2
11-1
Level

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN dated October 27, 1951 at New York, New York, in the above-captioned matter.

It is noted that previous investigation in this matter reflects that HARRY GOLD supplied information indicating ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had in 1942 indicated that subject had agreed to join the Communist Party, and that in early 1943 GOLD had discussed with his Soviet espionage superior, SEMEN SEMENOV, the advisability of recruiting the subject into Soviet espionage. Further, that GOLD believes he wrote a report for SEMENOV on the subject, but does not know whether the Soviets took any action towards recruiting subject.

It is further noted that subject had denied during interviews that he had ever agreed to join, or ever did join, the Communist Party, and has stated that he was never approached to engage in espionage and never did engage in espionage.

It is further pointed out for the information of the Bureau that neither HARRY GOLD nor anyone else has made any allegations that the subject has actually engaged in espionage, and in the absence of allegations that the subject has engaged in espionage, it is deemed that no further investigation is merited in regard to the subject at the present time. However, it is pointed out that if the Bureau so desires, the subject might possibly be brought before grand jury in the Southern District of New York for questioning in order that his denials, as to being approached for or engaging in espionage, might be made under oath. However, at the present time, there is no special grand jury sitting in regards to Communist matters. The possibility of bringing the subject before such a grand jury in the future is mentioned, however, in the event that the Bureau desires this to be done at some future date.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter at the present time.

Encs: (5)

JPM:AVK
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RECORDED - 18

INDEXED - 18

RECEIVED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-3-87 BY 3042 POF/SL

#86-1840 CV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO.

AVK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 27 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/11,22;10/11, 12,15,17-19/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE ARTHUR PHINEAS WEEER, wa.			CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

██████████ further stated that he formerly was a member of CP, but denies ever requesting subject to join CP or ever taking subject to a CP meeting.

Subject, on reinterview, says he has no knowledge as to whereabouts of any of the missing drawings, but advises that all men assigned to his section at Kelllex Corp. would have access to same. Subject denies again that he was ever approached to engage, or did engage, in espionage or that he ever agreed to, or did, join the CP.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-3-87 BY SP12P/ST-1000

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. ...</i>	RECEIVED: <i>11/16/50</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
2nd E 8 116-15905-11 OCT 23 1950 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (116-15905) 3 - New York (117-158)		RECORDED - 18 INDEXED - 18

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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[REDACTED] specifically could not remember that anyone named ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had been in touch with the subject while the subject was employed at Kellogg Corporation.

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[REDACTED] said it was her impression that the subject was a loyal American in every respect. She said subject had never given any indication to her of pro-Communist sympathies or activities.

Interview of PERCY NADEL

On October 17, 1951, PERCY NADEL, residing 79 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed at the offices of Delton Products Corporation, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT and the writer. PERCY NADEL advised that he is employed as President of Delton Products Corporation, which he described as a chemical house, dealing mainly in exports of chemicals to certain large firms who have business interests outside of the United States.

NADEL identified a photograph of the subject as a person he had known as ARTHUR WEBER, who was an associate in

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business with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. NADEL said he had first met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in 1941, when he was doing sales work for various American tin companies and recalls that at that time BROTHMAN was employed by Hendrick Engineering Company at 30 Church Street, New York City. NADEL said he has no recollection of meeting subject at Hendrick Engineering Company and, in fact, does not recall meeting the subject until about 1945. NADEL said he recalls that when he met the subject, he, NADEL, was located in business at 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as Delton Products Corporation.

PERCY NADEL related that it is his recollection that subject accompanied NADEL to NADEL'S home for dinner on one occasion about 1945 or 1946, NADEL'S home being at 103 Lexington Avenue, New York City. NADEL said that he had not taken the subject to any meeting of the Communist Party or any other meeting at the time subject had come to his house for dinner on that one occasion. Further, NADEL said he had never asked or requested subject to join the Communist Party at any time. He related that he had, to the best of his recollection, had no contacts except business contacts with subject save for the one occasion when he had taken the subject to his home for dinner.

NADEL was asked if he, himself, had been a member of the Communist Party. NADEL replied, "I was a member of the Communist Party for a short time, but I have not been a member of the Communist Party for years". NADEL refused to supply any information as to what section or unit of the Communist Party he had been a member, and further refused to advise as to the approximate dates of his membership in the Communist Party. NADEL was asked if he had used any name other than PERCY NADEL, and replied that he had used one other name, which he said was the name he used as a member of the Communist Party. He stated, however, he would not divulge his Communist Party name.

NADEL said that he may have been a member of the Communist Party at the time subject came to NADEL'S home for dinner, but he said if he still was a member of the Communist Party at that time, he definitely was not very active in the Communist Party. NADEL stated that it is possible that he may have attended a few meetings a year about that period of time,

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which were meetings of the Communist Party. NADEL advised he is positive that he never brought subject to any Communist Party meeting at any time and definitely not at the time subject had come to his home for dinner. NADEL advised that since he was admitting that he, himself, had been a member of the Communist Party, he would be willing to advise if he had ever brought the subject to any Communist Party meeting or if he had ever requested subject to join the Communist Party. NADEL stated, however, that he had never done either of these and so could furnish no information regarding same.

NADEL said that he is certain he did not ask the subject to join the Communist Party because he, NADEL, was very careful not to discuss his Communist Party membership with any other persons, except those persons who actually were associated with him in his section of the Communist Party. He said, therefore, he would not have discussed his Communist Party membership with the subject, since the subject was not a close acquaintance of his. NADEL advised that, therefore, he would certainly not have asked subject to join the Communist Party, and related that he is certain, in his own mind, that he never did so.

NADEL further recalls that at the time subject came to his home for dinner, subject had a portfolio with him, which subject had said contained work which he had to get out that night. NADEL said that it is his recollection subject insisted on leaving NADEL'S home very early that evening. During the course of the interview, NADEL telephoned his wife, ADELE NADEL and asked if she recalled subject coming to their home for dinner. He thereafter advised that it was his wife's impression that subject had come to dinner at their home on one occasion and had insisted on leaving prior to the completion of the dinner because subject said he had some work to get out that night. NADEL said he had no recollection of anyone else being present at his home on the night that subject came to dinner there, but advised that he would not rule out the fact that someone else may have been present and that this fact escapes his recollection at the moment.

PERCY NADEL also advised that he had never discussed his Communist Party membership with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN or NAOMI

NY 117-158

BROTHMAN, saying that in his conversations with BROTHMAN, no question concerning Communist Party membership had ever come up and, accordingly, he had never mentioned same to either ABRAHAM or NAOMI BROTHMAN at any time.

NADEL further related that he never had any knowledge concerning any espionage activities on the part of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. He said that his acquaintanceship with BROTHMAN was brought about through business and that he had contacted BROTHMAN at the Hendrick Engineering Company when he, NADEL, was attempting to sell certain tin material to that company. He advised that he had thereafter contacted BROTHMAN on many occasions in connection with BROTHMAN'S engineering business, and related that he had some social contacts with BROTHMAN, but advised that none of these had anything to do with Communist or espionage activities.

o/s PERCY NADEL was asked if he knew of any Communist sympathies or activities on the part of subject. He said he absolutely had no knowledge which would indicate subject was ever pro-Communist in subject's sympathies or activities. He said on the contrary it is his recollection that the subject was always anti-Russian, but he advised that he could not remember anything subject had ever said or done that would give him this impression.

PERCY NADEL also advised that he had no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of subject, or by anyone else including himself.

NADEL advised that he has not seen subject in many years, advising that the last time he saw subject, subject was associated in a business with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. He related he had subsequently inquired of BROTHMAN as to the subject and had been advised by BROTHMAN that subject was working for some private concern and that subject's work required him to do some research work at Columbia University regarding some secret matter. NADEL could not recall the specific words of BROTHMAN in regard to this, but recalled that the above was the substance of what BROTHMAN had mentioned concerning subject after subject had ceased business associations with BROTHMAN.

o/s In regard to his own background, PERCY NADEL furnished the following information:

NY 117-158

gone to dinner at NADEL'S home. He advised that it is his recollection now that he had gone to dinner at the home of PERCY NADEL sometime during 1943 or the early part of 1944.

o/s Subject was asked if he had ever any reason to go to Columbia University to do some research work there. He said that it is his recollection that he had gone to Columbia University to S.A.M. Laboratories to do some research work on about two or three occasions. He said that this would have been sometime during the latter part of 1945.

Subject was asked if he had ever apprised ABRAHAM BROTHMAN or PERCY NADEL of the fact that he had reason to go to Columbia University to work on atomic matters there. Subject said that he had no conversations with BROTHMAN or any dealings with BROTHMAN from approximately the late summer of 1944, and said that he had not seen PERCY NADEL since sometime in the early part of 1944.

Subject advised that it was his recollection that he had furnished no information outside Kellex Corporation regarding his trips to S.A.M. Laboratories at Columbia University for research work on atomic matters there.

Subject was apprised of the fact that NADEL indicated that he had secured information from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, after subject's leaving BROTHMAN, that the subject was doing some work with a private concern that made it necessary for subject to do work at Columbia University. Subject said he could not understand how NADEL would have known of this.

Subject again said that he had never joined or agreed to join the Communist Party at any time and said again that he had never been approached to engage in, and had never engaged in, any espionage activities at any time.

Subject further advised that he is presently teaching a course in nuclear engineering at New York University, which course he teaches one night per week for two hours a night. Subject said he wanted to advise that he had this position as a teacher in New York University, in teaching nuclear engineering, in addition to his present employment with the International Engineering Corporation, 15 Park Row, New York City.

- C L O S E D -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

NY FILE NO. 116-43252 DC/mjf

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/13-16, 20-22/50	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD H. WALLACE, JR.
TITLE MURRAY LEON LESSER	AGENCY <i>Photo Lab</i> REQ. REC'D <i>5-27-50</i> REP'T FORW. <i>6-10-50</i> BY <i>Film</i>		CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE SECURITY MATTER - C
REFERENCE: Bureau File 116-23421 Bureau letter to New York, <i>5/27/50</i>			
DETAILS: At New York, New York This investigation is predicated upon request by the Atomic Energy Commission for additional investigation as to MILICENT GERSON LESSER , wife of MURRAY LESSER . In 1947 MILICENT GERSON LESSER , under her maiden name MILICENT GERSON , was subject to investigation as an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant. MRS. MURRAY LEON LESSER During the above investigation, it was ascertained that MILICENT GERSON had communicated with Abe Brothman and Associates . In connection with an investigation presently being conducted concerning HARRY GOLD , an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent in the United States who was associated with EMILE KLAUS FUCHS , recently convicted British atomic scientist, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent MAURICE W. CORCORAN and Special Agent JOSEPH A. SALVUTA : ROBERT GERSON , 201 West 77th Street, Apartment 4H, advised			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schick</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 116-23421-17 RECORDED - 47 INDEXED - 47 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 1 - New York 3 AUG 8 1950			

NY 116-43252

that he is the brother of MILLICENT GERSON LESSER, wife of MURRAY LESSER. He advised that he is married and is attending New York University, studying for his Master's Degree, specializing in Physics. He obtained a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from City College of New York and served in the United States Army until 1946. On approximately March 1, 1946 he went to work for Abraham Brothman and Associates as a Chemist in their laboratory at 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. He worked there until June, 1948 when he quit. His work consisted of experiments attempting to perfect a glue and also a new type of plastic for nose blisters on airplanes. This latter, he stated, was under contract with the Chinese Government and was not for American plane manufacturers. While employed by Abraham Brothman and Associates, he was under the supervision of HARRY GOLD, who became Chief Chemist subsequent to ROBERT GERSON'S employment.

HARRY GOLD is awaiting arraignment on an espionage indictment handed down June 9, 1950 in Philadelphia.

ROBERT GERSON advised he left Abraham Brothman and Associates with the firm owing him approximately three thousand dollars in back wages. He stated the firm was in bad financial condition because of certain contracts which they had depended upon with the Bridgeport Brass Company and the Chinese Government which did not materialize. He stated he worked on various other jobs until he went back to school about a year ago as stated above. He stated his younger brother, GEORGE GERSON, who is about seven years his junior, is a student at New York University, taking an undergraduate science course. He is about 21 or 22 years old and single. GEORGE at one time did some part-time work at the Abraham Brothman Laboratories as a bottle washer and general handyman. This was during the period 1946-1948. ROBERT GERSON stated that he obtained his position with Abraham Brothman and Associates through a former fellow student of his at City College of New York, and he advised that he had not known ABRAHAM BROTHMAN prior to obtaining the position. He advised that he knew nothing as to the espionage activities of HARRY GOLD.

ROBERT GERSON advised that his father, EPHRAIM GERSON, had owned a button factory in New York City, and was a chronic alcoholic. As a result of this, the family had disassociated themselves from him and they have not seen or heard from him in the last three or more years.

CLAIRE GERSON, also known as CLARA, mother of MILLICENT GERSON, 64-34 99th Street, Forest Hills, New York, advised that she knew HARRY GOLD inasmuch as her son, ROBERT GERSON, had brought him home to dinner

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and to the house several times while he, ROBERT GERSON, was employed by Abraham Brothman and Associates. She advised that HARRY GOLD had appeared to be a very nice man, and she had never known anything concerning him which would indicate that he was engaged in espionage activities.

6/5 Mrs. Bill Downs
Mrs. GERSON stated that besides ROBERT GERSON and GEORGE GERSON the family consisted of MILLICENT and ROSALIND. She stated her daughter ROSALIND is married to BILL DOWNS, who was a Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Berlin until recently. DOWNS and his wife arrived in New York from Germany on about May 30, 1950. She stated that BILL DOWNS had requested a transfer back to the States because his wife was due to have a baby. They were staying at the Ambassador Hotel. She stated that her daughter ROSALIND met DOWNS at the Columbia Broadcasting System where she had been employed as a Researcher. She further advised that she had another daughter, MILLICENT GERSON, who was married to MURRAY LESSER. MILLICENT graduated from Hunter College and met MURRAY LESSER in Knoxville, Tennessee while she was employed at Fairchild Aircraft. MILLICENT and her husband presently reside on the West Coast.

GEORGE GERSON, who was present during the above interview, also denied knowing anything as to espionage on the part of HARRY GOLD.

The following investigation was conducted by reporting agent:

HARRY GOLD was interviewed on June 15, 1950 by Bureau Agents, at which time he advised that he knew MILLICENT GERSON as the sister of ROBERT GERSON; and that she was employed by the Fairchild Aircraft Company at one time; and that to his knowledge she had no connection with Soviet espionage.

NEIGHBORHOOD:

At 64-34 99th Street
Forest Hills, New York

6/5
[REDACTED] Queens Boulevard, which office manages the property at 64-34 99th Street, advised that he had been with the company [REDACTED] that he knew Mrs. CLARA GERSON since that date; and that she caused the management no trouble and had appeared to be a respectable tenant. He stated that he had heard nothing

*b7c
b7D*

NY 116-43252

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The interview with HARRY GOLD referred to in the details of this report was conducted by Philadelphia Agents and was furnished to New York by teletype dated June 15, 1950 in the case entitled: "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN; ESPIONAGE-R".

[redacted], 64-34 99th Street, referred to in the report of Special Agent HOWARD H. WALLACE, JR., dated August 20, 1947 at New York City, entitled: "MILICENT GERSON; ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT", and interviewed at that time as a neighbor, was not reinterviewed. Her name is correctly spelled [redacted] b7C, b7D

[redacted] recontacted in present investigation. [redacted]

[redacted] advised further that Mrs. MOSS had at one time received considerable mail at her home, operating some kind of a plastic company from her apartment. She stated that of recent years this had not been an active business as far as she could determine from mail. b7C b7D

[redacted], also interviewed in present investigation, advised that Mrs. MOSS was apparently a very close friend of the GERSON family. She stated that Mrs. MOSS was the wife of STANLEY MOSS, who she understood was an accountant. Mrs. MOSS' maiden name had been EDNA SILEN, and Mrs. MOSS had at one time operated some type of plastic company from her residence.

Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, advised that ABE BROTHMAN and Associates, Chatham-Phoenix Building, 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City, received a communication between March 22, 1947 and April 11, 1947 from the Plastics Information Bureau, 64-34 99th Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York (The Gregory Case, Espionage-R, New York File 65-14603, Exhibit 42).

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised [redacted] b7D

NY 116-43252

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (cont'd)

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, advised on March 3, 1945 that STANLEY MOSS, 64-34 99th Street, an advertising writer, was a member of the Rego Park Club, Queens County Communist Political Association.

o/s [REDACTED] who is given as a reference by MILLICENT GERSON [REDACTED] prior to August 4, 1948, was found to be not identical with FRIEDA ROSENBLATT, 59 years old, born in 1891, who was a Communist Party member in 1943 and resided at 2104 East 19th Street, Brooklyn. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York, advised that FRED A ROSENBLATT, who had resided at 485 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, was not over 29 years old; had just been married at the time of her residence at the apartment house, which was in 1948 approximately; she had a small child; and her husband was a teacher. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

By teletype dated June 16, 1950 the New York Office advised the Bureau that this report would be delayed to await the interview with HARRY GOLD and A. BROTHMAN, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN being the subject of an "Espionage-R" case presently pending in the New York Office. A. BROTHMAN was contacted, but the matter in instant case was not discussed in the initial interview as it was believed that if Mr. BROTHMAN talked he would be interviewed over a period of days.

As of June 22, 1950 it was determined that further interview with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was not warranted and, therefore, he was not questioned as to MILLICENT GERSON as planned.

The records of the [REDACTED] were checked by Special Employee GERARD M. LENAHAN. b7D

NY 116-43252

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants referred to in the report of Special Agent HOWARD H. WALLACE, JR., dated June 27, 1950 at New York, New York are identified as follows:

T-1

T-2

T-3

T-4

T-5

T-6

T-7

T-8

T-9

T-10



Anonymous

Mail Cover

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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Disposition in Rosenberg main 65-58236
Serial 648 -

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116-137072-12

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/15/51

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: BENJAMIN SMILG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 116-163359)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-3-87 BY 3042 fwt-DTG
Starnich
note 9/22/85

Cincinnati mail surep investigation conducted to date by 5/19/51. It is noted that there still remains unidentified the "large beefy Jewish male" stated by HARRY GOLD to have been the companion of HARRY GOLD and BENJAMIN SMILG at the LUDWIG LEWISCHN Lecture at Dayton, O. on 3/1/39, and also the "plump Jewess" stated by HARRY GOLD to have been the acceptor of GOLD'S \$5.00 pledge to the Zionist Cause at the LUDWIG LEWISCHN Lecture.

There appears to be little possibility of successfully identifying these persons at Dayton, O. New York is attempting to ascertain through interview of HARRIS GALLAY, who resides at Belleville, N. J., and who is employed at the Radio Receptor Company, 84 N. 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., whether GALLAY possibly is identical with, or can furnish the identity of, either the "large beefy Jewish male" or the "plump Jewess." GALLAY was a close friend of BENJAMIN SMILG at Dayton, O. around the time of the LUDWIG LEWISCHN Lecture.

All Offices having outstanding investigation are requested to immediately submit their report so that all possible information will be in possession of the Loyalty-Security Board, WPAFB, at time of the anticipated supplemental hearing.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC: New York (65-15342) (AMSD)
Boston (65-3363) (AMSD)
Baltimore (AMSD)CAB:RMI
65-1724HANDLED BY
STO 5/19/51RECORDED
INDEXED
MAY 16 1951
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116-163359-123

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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SAC, Cincinnati

May 3, 1951

Director, FBI

BENJAMIN SMILG

ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated April 2, 1951, from OSI. This letter sets forth certain examples of discrepancies between the testimony of Smilg before the Hearing Board and his statements on interview by the FBI in June, 1950. *S u*

0/s [REDACTED] *0/s* This has been called to the attention of OSI. *S u*

Topic: In the OSI letter refers to the Gold-Fuchs tie-up first appearing in the papers in 1949. OSI has been advised that Fuchs was arrested in February, 1950, and that Gold's tie-up with Fuchs was not publicly known until May 23, 1950, when Gold was arrested. *S u*

The foregoing is furnished for your information in connection with this matter.

EX - 136

RECORDED - 35 116-163399 - 124

Enclosure

EJVL:mpm

9-3/87
Classified by 3042 fct-20
Declassify on: OADR

86-1840 CV

SECRET

56 JUN 16 1951

MAY 4 1951

COMM - FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory
SAC, New York

DATE: May 19, 1951

FROM

BENJAMIN SMILG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 116-163359)

Serial 7 132631

Rebulet 4/27/51 wherein the Bureau has directed that the hotel registration cards located in Dayton relative to HARRY GOLD'S visits with the subject be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the known handwriting of HARRY GOLD.

There are, therefore, enclosed the following:

- (1) Hotel Gibbons registration No. 47546
- (2) Hotel Gibbons registration No. 2945
- (3) Registration card No. 27226 with the names Mr. and Mrs. M. GOLD.

It is requested that the Laboratory return these cards to the Cincinnati Office after they have served their purpose.

Enc (3)

ENC

86-1840 CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-3-87 BY 3042 fwt-BK

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FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

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INDEXED

MAY 28 1951

INDEX FILES

50 MAY 28 1951

JCW:EXM
65-15342

REC'D - FBI
REC'D ESPIONAGE
MAY 28 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI

FILE NO.

65-1781

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 5/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/24; 5/16/51	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS G. RYAN
TITLE BENJAMIN SMILG, wa.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Lt. Col. CHARLES ROBBINS, Bel Air, Maryland, advises he first met subject in about 1924-25. ROBBINS says subject was two classes behind him at M.I.T. ROBBINS says he recalls subject tutored a Russian named SCHUMOVSKY (phonetic) at M.I.T., but recalls no more than a tutor-student relationship between the subject and SCHUMOVSKY. ROBBINS is not acquainted with ESTHER L. FRUTKOFF, MAX BULIAN, or HENRY SHOPNECK. ROBBINS says he was never closely associated with subject and has no information that subject is or might have been acquainted with KLAUS FUCHS, HARRY GOLD or SEMEN SEMENOV.

*1cc lin. for USA Wgts
9-25-51
8g v2/RW
cc: [unclear]
5/17/51*

RUC

*9-3-87
3042 put OK
pgs. 1 & 2
86-1840 cu*

DETAILS:

[REDACTED SECTION]

AT EDGEWOOD, MARYLAND

Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES ROBBINS, also known as CHARLES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau (116-163391)</p> <p>2 - Boston (65-3363)</p> <p>3 - Cincinnati (65-1724)</p> <p>2 - Baltimore</p> <p><i>3 extra cc's made for dissemination.</i></p>	<p>116-163359-126</p> <p>MAY 21 1951</p> <p>RECORDED - 78</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>EX-65</p> <p>HANDLED BY</p> <p>5002 1/22</p>

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?

13

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0/5 1/20

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ROBBINS said he has no information that the subject is or might have been acquainted with KLAUD FUCHS, HAROLD GOLD or anyone else.

BA 65-1781

the name of SEMEN SEMONOV.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI

FILE NO.

EXM

NY 65-15342

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5-24-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/1-4,7,8,10/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. WALSH
TITLE BENJAMIN SMILG, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY GOLD has no specific recollection of appeal to SMILG on the theory of Jews being persecuted in Nazi Germany, but has no doubt that such a topic arose in their conversations. GOLD says, on FRED'S instructions, he indicated to SMILG that he, GOLD, knew all about "STAN" (SCHUMOVSKY.) Zionist Organization of America has no record of GOLD'S subscription. HARRIS GALLAY denies ever meeting HARRY GOLD; GOLD does not recognize pictures of GALLAY.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

By letter to the Bureau dated March 20, 1951, Cincinnati Office referred to certain portions of BENJAMIN SMILG'S testimony on November 9 and 10, 1950, before the Central Loyalty-Security Board, Wright-Paterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

1cc - Capt. USA Dayton Ohio 86-1840 CV

9-28-51

E. J. L/RW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-3/87 BY 3042 Jut-D/C

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6 - Bureau (116-163359) 3 - Cincinnati (65-1724) 5 - New York (1 65-15324) (1 121-9527)		16 JUN 1951 V. J. [Signature] STAFF	HANDLED BY DESK STAFF

CORRECTED

1cc TO DEPT. OSI AEC 6/4/51-12

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NY 65-15342

The Cincinnati letter referred to SMILGS' testimony on page 24 of the transcript concerning the basis of GOLD'S appeal to SMILG. HARRY GOLD stated in recent interview that he has no recollection of any specific appeal for SMILG'S cooperation on the basis of Jews being persecuted in Nazi Germany. GOLD asserted, however, that he undoubtedly did speak of this topic on his conversations with SMILG; however, at no time was such a "central point" in his appeals to SMILG.

Cincinnati also referred to SMILGS' testimony on page 136 of the transcript to the effect that when he was first contacted by HARRY GOLD at Dayton, Ohio, in late November 1938, GOLD indicated to him that he knew STANISLAUS SCHUMOVSKY, as well as his whereabouts and activities.

Corrected page

HARRY GOLD has previously advised that he does not recognize either the name or photograph of STANISLAUS SCHUMOVSKY but that he did mention one "STAN" to SMILG. According to SMILG, "STAN" refers to SCHUMOVSKY. However, HARRY GOLD has recently advised that he had always been instructed by his Soviet superiors to "always give the appearance of knowing everything." He says he recalls specifically FRED instructing him to indicate to SMILG that he knew "STAN" and GOLD stated that he vaguely recalls he was told by FRED where "STAN" was at that time and his employment. GOLD says that he, therefore, is quite certain that he did indicate to SMILG that he knew "STAN" and very likely commented as to his whereabouts and employment.

GOLD pointed out that he brought "personal greetings" to SMILG from "STAN" and represented himself as a direct link with "STAN" particularly in presenting the wallet which he represented as having been received from "STAN" for BEN SMILG.

By letter dated April 14, 1951, the Cincinnati

NY 65-15342

Office advised that the lecture by LUDWIG LEWISOHN took place on March 1, 1939 at the Hotel Miami at Dayton, Ohio.

It was at this meeting that GOLD states he signed a pledge for a \$5.00 contribution for the Zionist cause.

The Cincinnati Office determined from the records of the Dayton Zionist District, Zionist Organization of America, that no record of GOLD'S subscription was available there, and it was suggested that such may be recorded in the national headquarters of the Zionist Organization of America in New York City.

Dr. SIDNEY MARKS, Director, National Headquarters, Zionist Organization of America, 41 East 42d Street, New York City, advised that they no longer possess records of subscription pledges dated as far back as 1939. Furthermore, a search of their available files failed to indicate any information relative to HARRY GOLD'S membership.

GOLD has stated that his tenth meeting with BEN SMILG was in March or April 1940. At that time he stated that he stayed so late at the SMILG home that he was forced to remain overnight in Dayton.

By letter dated April 14, 1951, the Cincinnati Office forwarded copies of hotel registrations from the Hotel Gibbons and the Beckel Hotel, both at Dayton. One of these three registration cards was executed by HARRY GOLD, 49 Glendale Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This was Hotel Gibbons' registration No. 47546. This registration card reflects that arrival was dated August 11, 1939 and departure as August 12, 1939.

The aforementioned registration cards were exhibited to GOLD and he readily identified the aforementioned Hotel Gibbons' registration No. 47546 as having been executed by him. The other two registration cards, one for HARRY GOLDMAN and the other for Mr. and Mrs. M. GOLD, had no significance to HARRY GOLD other than stating quite definitely that neither of these represented his registration.

GOLD states that this undoubtedly places the time

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of his meeting with SMILG as August 11, 1939, however, as he pointed out before, he may be confused as to the actual dates of these meetings, but he is quite certain as to what transpired on these occasions as heretofore reported.

In further substantiation of this date, GOLD recalled the specific incident as having read a current copy of "Time Magazine" wherein appeared a book review on DOROTHY DIX wherein her advice was characterized "as hard-boiled as a madam of a sporting house."

b/s [The Bureau advised by letter dated April 9, 1951 that "Time Magazine" of August 14, 1939 contains a review of "How to Win and Hold a Husband" by DOROTHY DIX. This review states in part "...She chatters of the business of mating in the lower brackets with the kindly solicitude of a slightly prurient older sister and a hard-boiled realism that would do credit to a brothel keeper."

GOLD commented again that this was undoubtedly the same article to which he referred and conforms with the date of his Hotel Gibbons' registration of August 11, 1939. He asserted again that his dates were wrong, however, he is still certain as to the facts already reported.

Re HARRIS GALLAY

b/s [By letter dated April 25, 1951, the Newark Office determined that HARRIS GALLAY resided at 60 Perry Street, Belleville, New Jersey, and that he was presently employed by the Radio Receptor Company, 84 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

HARRIS GALLAY was interviewed on April 3, 1951 by the writer at the Radio Receptor Company. GALLAY stated that he has never met HARRY GOLD and was particularly certain of this fact after examining various pictures of HARRY GOLD. He stated that he was a friend of BENJAMIN SMILG between the years of 1936 and 1939 when he resided on Oxford Avenue in Dayton, Ohio, near the SMILG residence. During that period he stated he was employed at the Aircraft

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Radio Laboratory in Wright Field, and he and BEN SMILG frequently rode to work together. He asserted that this was the extent of their relationship; that he was married at the time and SMILG was not, therefore, they had little of common interest.

He stated that he had visited the SMILG home on only a few occasions and knew the other members of the SMILG household only through his conversations with BEN SMILG. GALLAY stated that he has not heard from any of the SMILG family since 1939 when he left DAYTON.

GALLAY denied ever attending the LUDWIG LEWISOHN lecture on March 1, 1939 in Dayton. However, he does recall attending a banquet under the auspices of the Zionist Organization where HILLET SILVER was the principal speaker.

GALLAY says that he is not and never has been a ham radio operator, that he is 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weights 170 pounds. It is to be recalled here that the ham radio operator, was 5 feet 11 inches tall and very heavy.

GALLAY stated that he could not recall any friend or associate of SMILG conforming to the description of the ham radio operator as described by HARRY GOLD. He said that Dayton, Ohio, is considered to be the center of ham operators in the United States. He suggested that the manager of the Standard Radio Parts Company on East Second Street in Dayton has a personal acquaintance with almost all ham operators in Dayton and its vicinity, and may be able to identify the one met by GOLD.

On May 9, 1951 GALLAY was telephonically re-contacted for any suggestions he may have developed as to the identity of the unknown ham operator. He stated that he had given the matter considerable thought and had spoken to his wife who was also an acquaintance of SMILG. However, neither of them could arrive at any possibility as to the identity of this unknown individual.

Pictures of HARRIS GALLAY were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD studied these pictures and stated that he has never met this man nor did the name HARRIS GALLAY mean.

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anything to him. He added that there was no doubt in his mind that the individual depicted in the picture was not the ham operator whom he met in Dayton, Ohio.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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LEAD PAGE

CINCINNATI OFFICE

At Dayton, Ohio

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P15

Will contact the proprietor of Standard Radio Parts, East Second Street, who, it is reported, has been well acquainted with ham radio operators in the Dayton area for many years, for the purpose of attempting to identify and locate the unknown "ham radio operator" met by HARRY GOLD.

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Cincinnati and New York dated April 9, 1951.

Cincinnati letter to the Bureau and New York dated April 14, 1951.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI

FILE NO. 65-5056

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21/51	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS E. BRYANT
TITLE BENJAMIN SMILG, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
DETAILS: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
ENCLOSURE			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	RECEIVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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9/29/51 - E/W2

H. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-50224-1
ENCLOSURE

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DETAILS:

It will be noted that the initials, "W-P/AFB," as appearing in this report, refer to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

I. STATEMENTS OF BENJAMIN SMILG TO W-P/AFB SUPERIORS FOLLOWING FBI INTERVIEW OF JUNE 19, 1950, AT DAYTON, OHIO

Statement of SMILG'S Immediate Superior, Col. JACK A. GIBBS, W-P/AFB

- See 43 P2

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio March 28, 1951

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"I, Colonel JACK A. GIBBS, Chief of the Aircraft Laboratory, Building 50, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, furnish the following statement to CARL A. BETSCH, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dayton, Ohio.

"My daily diary shows that on June 21, 1950 BENJAMIN SMILG, then Chief of the Dynamics Branch, Aircraft Laboratory, came to my office and told me for the first time of the following matters:

"SMILG opened the conversation by saying: 'Colonel GIBBS, I'm in trouble.'

"He then related, as nearly as I can now recall, as follows:

"When I was on my recent trip to Rome, New York, I read in the paper where the FBI picked up GOLD.' SMILG then related why the FBI had picked up GOLD, but I cannot now recall SMILG'S exact words, except that the reason SMILG gave corresponded to the newspaper stories as to the reason for GOLD'S arrest.

"SMILG then stated that I was probably at a loss as to why he should have mentioned this to me, but that this GOLD was the same man that he, SMILG, had once known.

"SMILG said that upon first reading the newspaper account of this pickup of GOLD, that he had not been sure that the man mentioned therein was the GOLD he had known.

"I have the belief, however, although I cannot approximate SMILG's exact words, that SMILG related to me, that after study of the photograph of the GORD under arrest, as appearing then in newspaper accounts of this arrest, that he had reached the belief that the man mentioned in the newspaper accounts was the man that he had known.

"SMILG stated that while absent from this Base on this trip, he had pondered on whether he should tell the FBI about his association with this man or not. He further told me that he had decided to wait until he got home to relate these facts to the FBI.

"SMILG made no mention to me of having contacted any member of his family at Massachusetts while away on this trip, and the only thing that I recall as to his discussing this matter with any member of his family was his statement that he had talked about same with his wife. He did not indicate, and I did not ask, as to when SMILG had had this conversation with his wife, or what had transpired in this conversation.

"SMILG told me that he had not discussed this matter with the FBI until he 'had received a telephone call from the FBI while at work' a couple of days before his present conversation with me, and that the FBI had said during this telephone conversation 'We were expecting a phone call from you.'

"SMILG then related that the FBI had stated they wanted to see him, and had on the same day come out to his office, and that he had accompanied them back into Dayton, Ohio.

"SMILG then said, 'This is all very confusing to you, Colonel GIBBS, this I know, maybe I should go back and tell you this whole thing, how it began.' He then related as follows:

"When I was a student back at MIT, during the depression years, I didn't have very much money to live on, so I did tutoring on the side. At one time I was approached by a Russian exchange student, STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY, for tutoring.

"SHUMOVSKY was having trouble with his language and with his academic standing and so I agreed to tutor him and receive pay for it. If it hadn't been for my tutoring, SHUMOVSKY would have flunked out, but with my help, he made it."

"SMILG then said that at such times as SHUMOVSKY had paid SMILG for this tutoring, that SHUMOVSKY had required SMILG to sign a receipt. After SMILG left MIT, SHUMOVSKY then went his way, and I lost track of SHUMOVSKY."

"SMILG then said he would relate how GOLD came into the picture, and I quote SMILG as follows:

"While I was working at Martin, a fellow came to my place one day, and introduced himself as HARRY GOLD. This individual was rather repulsive looking and undesirable and I wondered why he was looking me up. He mentioned SHUMOVSKY'S name and the fact that he had known SHUMOVSKY and that SHUMOVSKY had told him to look BEN up."

"SMILG said that he and GOLD had then talked about SHUMOVSKY in a friendly fashion, that GOLD had told SMILG he was lonely, didn't know many people, and if SMILG had no objection, that he, GOLD, would like to come around and visit SMILG once in a while."

"I have the further recollection that SMILG thereafter told me that he had had one more visit from HARRY GOLD, after he, SMILG, had entered employment at this Base. This recollection on my part is somewhat vague, and I cannot recall whether SMILG told me how many visits he had had from GOLD, but I do recall SMILG telling me that on at least one of these visits, that GOLD and SMILG had discussed politics."

"SMILG related that GOLD had told SMILG that the German menace was more than the American public realized, and that the Russians were the only ones that were really putting their hearts and souls into stemming the German menace, and GOLD had definitely intimated that SMILG should do every thing that he, SMILG, could do to help the Russians."

"I then asked SMILG, 'BEN, did you give him any information?' He replied that he had not. I asked SMILG why he had not reported these contacts by GOLD to the FBI at that time, and he replied that this was one of the mistakes that he had made."

"I did not specifically ask SMILG when he first suspected that GOLD was an espionage Agent, and he did not tell me anything on this point."

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"I don't recall asking him why he had not reported this matter to the FBI of his own volition after his return to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and I do not recall his giving me any reason on this point.

"SMILG told me that the FBI had apparently found out about him, SMILG, through GOLD'S having furnished information about SMILG to the FBI. I did not ask SMILG why he, SMILG, had not informed me about this matter until after the FBI had questioned him, my reaction being that the FBI obviously knew of same, and were taking appropriate action.

"I recall that while talking with SMILG, that he brought up the point that at the time of GOLD'S contacts with SMILG, that this nation's diplomatic relations with Russia were not strained. SMILG did not, as I recall, give anything like exact dates for these contacts, but from his general outline of these events, I recognized that his statement as to our friendly relations with Russia at the time of GOLD'S contacts with SMILG was a true statement.

"At the end of our conversation, I suggested to SMILG that he submit a written statement as to what he had told me. I recall that I told him the matter must be reported to Brigadier General FRED R. DENT, Jr., of the Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. SMILG told me at this point that he had previously attempted to advise DENT personally, but had been unable to do so as he had been unable to see DENT.

"I made effort to contact General DENT on the matter, and my notes show that I next took action on the matter on July 24, 1950 after receipt of a telephone call from Brigadier General R. C. WILSON, Washington, D. C. as to this case. I had not disclosed this to any other persons prior thereto, feeling that since the FBI were handling the matter, that the fewer persons who learned of same, the better, from the standpoint of proper investigation. I felt that the FBI knew the facts and were taking appropriate action thereon.

"On the afternoon of July 24, 1950, I took SMILG to General DENT. I was present during their entire conversation. SMILG'S account to DENT of GOLD'S contacts with SMILG, and of his relationship with STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKI, both at MIT and additionally, at SMILG'S wedding at Dayton, Ohio, when General DENT was also a wedding guest, were not in any way at variance with his previous account of these incidents to me, although not as extensive.

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"I cannot recall General DENT asking SMILG why he had not reported these contacts to the FBI, or to any superior officer at this Base, either at the time they happened, at the time he read of GOLD'S arrest in the newspapers, or in the period between the time of his return to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base until he, SMILG, was first questioned by the FBI. I further do not recall General DENT asking SMILG what SMILG had suspected, if anything, as to GOLD'S purpose in making these contacts with SMILG.

"I do recall General DENT asking SMILG if SMILG had given GOLD any information, and SMILG'S reply that he had not.

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"After General DENT'S interview of SMILG, I requested Colonel ROBERT M. WRAY, Assistant Chief, Aircraft Laboratory, at that time, to procure from SMILG SMILG'S written statement as to the facts. Colonel WRAY took such a statement, making same from a handwritten statement submitted by SMILG to WRAY. WRAY placed a copy of SMILG'S statement in a sealed envelope in my safe. This statement is dated July 26, 1950.

"I have loaned to Mr. BETSCH today my copy of said statement.

"I note in this statement by SMILG, SMILG'S statement that GOLD first contacted him in the fall of 1938, and I have checked SMILG'S record and have found that SMILG has been at this Base since 1936. This, of course, is contradictory to my recollection that SMILG told me on June 21, 1950, that GOLD had first contacted him, SMILG, when SMILG had been working at Martin.

"By Martin, it was understood that SMILG had referred to his employment by the Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, Maryland, which, of course, was prior to SMILG'S entry on duty here. I may be in error as to SMILG'S identifying this first contact by GOLD as being at the time of SMILG'S employment at Martin, but I recall that SMILG had related that he, SMILG, was then single, and had had a room. He did not state, and I did not ask him, as to whether any other persons had been present, or as to whether he had any other contacts with GOLD, such as having gone anywhere with GOLD.

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"As I recall, SMILG stated that he had had no contact with STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY after SHUMOVSKY had left MIT, and up until his running into SHUMOVSKY at this Base, prior to SMILG'S

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wedding. SMILG stated that he had first known SHUMOVSKI as a civilian at MIT, and had encountered SHUMOVSKI again at this Base as a Russian officer.

"SMILG had told me on June 21, 1950, that GOLD, during one of GOLD'S visits with SMILG, had subsequent to SMILG'S refusal to give GOLD any information, shown to SMILG either copies or photographs of the handwritten receipts he, SMILG, had previously furnished to SHUMOVSKI for tutoring payments on SHUMOVSKI'S request.

"SMILG told me that he had asked GOLD where GOLD had gotten these copies, and SMILG told me what GOLD'S reply to SMILG had been, but I cannot now recall what SMILG said GOLD'S reply had been.

"I do recall SMILG telling me that he, SMILG, had told GOLD, that if GOLD continued to go around, doing what GOLD was doing, and believing what GOLD was believing, that he GOLD, was going to get into trouble. I cannot recall whether SMILG stated that he had given this admonition to GOLD after the exhibition by GOLD to SMILG of these photographs or copies of receipts.

"SMILG told me that after again coming in contact with SHUMOVSKI at this Base, that he had asked SHUMOVSKI where this fellow GOLD had gotten copies of the receipts that SMILG had given SHUMOVSKI at MIT, and that SHUMOVSKI had passed it off by stating 'Someone has overstepped his authority someplace,' and 'it's all a mistake.' As nearly as I can recall, these were SMILG'S quotes of SHUMOVSKI'S reply to the question.

"I have read this statement of this and four other pages.

/s/ JACK A. GIBBS, Colonel, USAF
3/28/51

Witnessed:

CARL A. BETSCH
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dayton, Ohio 3-28-51."